INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1066.

VOL. XVII NO 7--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 9 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
12 Jan.	Rajputana ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,945
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
18th Jan.	Macedonia ..	China and Japan.
	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan,
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
9th Jan.	Barpeta ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th "	Edora ..	Mombassa only.
11th "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
12th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
14th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Porebunder Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
16th "	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	2 Jan.	8 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9
*Muroran Maru..	5374	31 Dec.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 "	31 "
Hakusan Maru..	10490	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan.	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 "	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

BANKING.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000
HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth MaganbhaRi P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserve Fund " 102,500,000
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio do Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Ask for **Cocoanut Brand** only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.
The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.
TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS
Claims paid over .. .. Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over .. .. Rs. 400,000
COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

Bombay Chronicle.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—10 Clerks for Railway and other Departments. Apply with two annas Stamp to Manager SINCERO, Delhi.,
A R1359.

WANTED—By European Firm, CLERK knowing accounts, typewriting, and general office routine. Apply stating salary with testimonials to Box No 2220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A. 31606

TO AMBITIOUS LADIES and GENTLEMEN only, High Class titles and diplomas in Ayurved, Unani Tib Electro-Homoeopathy, Homoeopathy, Bio-Chemistry, Hydropathy, Chromopathy, Heliopathy, Chemistry, Dentistry, Optics, Veterinary, Mesmerism, Commerce, Philosophy, and Literature are awarded without Examination. Apply with particulars of qualifications and the subject in which you are interested Dr. HARI PRASAD GUPTA, M. D. & Ph. D. (Homoe) Post Box 2032, Bombay.
A R1377

LARGE ENGINEERING FIRM requires RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, holding M. B. B. S. diploma. Applicants must have had considerable experience in controlling of Sanitary and Health conditions. Outside practise permissible. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2218 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31602

WANTED—By an Old Established Firm of Solicitors competent and experienced MANAGING CLERKS. Apply Box No. 2219, Advo. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"
A R1375

WANTED—CARDING and SPINNING FOREMAN for our Woollen Yarn Mills at Amritsar (Punjab), state qualifications present pay and the minimum pay acceptable. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Gulam Hussun & Co. Amristar.
A 31604

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and EXPERIENCED AGENTS on Pay and Commission to sell Shares of First Class Tea garden in Assam, Dividend declared at 20 p. c. Apply for Particulars to THE NORTH INDIAN TEA AND FINANCE LD., 2, Lalbazar Street, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL.

COL. BROWN'S SCHOOL (FOR INDIAN BOYS) DEHRA DUN.—A high class School for the sons of Indian gentlemen, conducted on the lines of an English Public School. Staff mainly European. Ample hostel accommodation extensive private grounds and playing fields. Highly recommended by the late Mr. S. R. Das. Ten successes in Cambridge Examinations 1926 and 1927. Approximate monthly charges Rs. 100. For prospectus and further particulars, apply to Col W. BROWN, B A. (Dublin), Principal.
M 31607

LOANS.

FREE "KEY TO WEALTH" or how to obtain loans without interest. Apply:—THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31542

MACHINEERY FOR SALE.

1 20 H. P. Clayton Engine. 1 24 H. P. Hornsby Engine, 1 second hand Crossby 20 H. P. Engine, 1 Lathe 12 ft., 1 Planing machine 8ft. At Special Reduced prices. Apply P. O. Box 448, Bombay
N R1373

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HAIROTONE PRODUCES COLOUR in mhair roots, and makes hair beautiful black, silky, soft and glossy even if white through age or disease. Per bottle Rs. 2/14. Three bottles Rs. 8/- HAIROTONE COMPANY, Ville Parle (Bombay.)
T R1372

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31579

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO STEAM SHIPS on hire or purchase for cargo and passenger. Approximate length 125 feet breadth 25 feet draft 7 feet passenger 320 cargo capacity 1000 bags. Write full particulars to M. AHMED CHOUDHURY, Chakaria (Chittagong)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for Five Shares Nos. 15921 15925 of the Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Ruttonsey Soonderdas, have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

RATANSEY SUNDERDAS,
Holi Chakla,
Pipravala House, Dut.
R1374

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th January, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1928.
II. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1928, to 9th January, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

The Books of the Corporation will be open for inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) in accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association.

Bombay, 12th December, 1928.
31503

NOTICE.

MR. MANMOHANDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS GANDHI as ACTING SECRETARY of the Zarola Bania Housing Society had applied for certain plots on the Matunga Estate, held by the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., from the City Improvement Trust. The said Manmohandas Purshottamdas Gandhi had deposited securities of the face value of Rs. 1,500. As the contemplated Zarola Bania Housing Society was not eventually brought into existence and as the plots allotted to the said Society have been relinquished to the Improvement Trust, the said Mr. Manmohandas Purshottamdas Gandhi has applied for a return of the above said securities of Rs. 1,500. Should any person who was at any time interested in the contemplated Zarola Bania Housing Society have any objection to the return of the said securities to the said Mr. Manmohandas Purshottamdas Gandhi, such objection should be notified by the end of January, 1929, to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay 4. In the absence of any objection being notified within the time prescribed above, the said securities or the value thereof subject to such deductions as may be made on account of his liabilities will be returned to the said Mr. Manmohandas Purshottamdas Gandhi.

By Order of the Committee,
G. P. MURDESHWAR,
Chairman, Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., Bombay.
R1376

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL RAZAK RAHIMTULLA has contracted to sell to our clients the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property or part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, share, easement, incumbrances or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the same will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land or ground now made into one with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Bengalpura Street and Memonwada Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3084 and Cadastral Survey No. 1498, Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2411, 2412 and Street Nos 12 and 13 and 1-2 Memonwada and Old Nagpada Cross Road and B Ward Nos. 2411, 2412 and 3258 and Street Nos. 15 at 19, 1-2 and 12-13, New Bengalpura and Old Nagpada Cross Lane and Memonwada and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel, on or towards the West by the property of Rahiabai, on or towards the North by the said Bengalpura Street and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1929.

PAREKH & CO.,
Attorneys for Purchasers.
31605

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-ROOFING LOCO SHOPS AT PAREL.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for work in the Loco shops at Parel namely removing existing glazing, supplying and fixing new purlins, altering existing purlins, supplying and fixing patent glazing of approved pattern. The total area of the glazing is about 42,000 sq. ft.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification and drawings on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10/- per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for glazing North Lights Loco Shops at Parel." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenderers may visit the site of the work should they wish to do so to see what is required.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1929.

5. The result of the tender will be published in "The Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 4th January, 1929.
31592

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

STEELWORK FOR 30 FT. GIRDERS IN JUBBULPORE YARD.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1929, for the supply of above noted steelwork.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for 30 ft. girders in Jubbulpore Yard."

3. The tender form, with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10/- per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agents, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 4th January, 1929.
13599

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

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THE ROMANCE OF A CIGARETTE GIRL AND A DANCING FOOL.

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A romantic love episode full of thrills, featuring Miss Bellie Love and Vijay-Kumar.
NOTE.—PROGRAMME this week also includes procession film of late Lala Lajpatrai.
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EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and XMAS at 3 p.m.

FREE
THE INDIAN REVIEW
SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER
CONTENTS

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
MERCANTILE MARINE
By The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA
MEDITATION
By Mr. Graham Pole.
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC STATES
By Mr. Syed Shafaat Hussain, B.A.
By Dr. Juliette Veillier.
INDIA AND THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
INDIAN EXPERIENCE ABROAD
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
AKBAR'S HINDU OFFICERS
By Prof. Kamal Krishna Bose M.A.
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
By Prof. P. G. Abraham, B.A. (Oxon).
PHILOSOPHY OF INDIAN EDUCATION
By Prof. Vaswani.
THE SIX SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
By Mr. S. Suryanarayana Sastri M.A
WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS
By Mr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A.
THE AWAKENING OF THE SOUL
By Mumtaz Jahan Begum.
OUR COUNTRYMEN IN KENYA
By Mr. R. J. Udani.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themseves as subscribers for the new year. Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away at Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 19.74 (1013 a.m.) lowest 19.53 (1-27 p.m.)

N. Y. March Highest 1981+.01 lowest 1960—.20.

Hornby Hemeiryk:—"Spot Houses selling freely. Favourable heavy rains South."

Price:—"Stock exchange boom impairing speculative markets, but think reducation supply spinnable cotton will eventually advance prices."

Reuter:—"Market was weak on absence of buying, and also by liquidation, but later advanced partially on covering."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 7.

January	19.64	—.08
March	19.72	—.08
May	19.73	—.09
July	19.37	—.09
October	19.12	—.07
December	18.96	—.11
Middling Spot	19.95	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 7.

January	19.02	—.10
March	19.07	—.07
Middling Spot	18.89	—.03

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 7.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	19.69
March	19.76
May	19.78

New York Noon Call—

January	19.64
March	19.71
May	19.73

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

January	Unquoted
March	19.06
May	Unquoted

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 7.

	Bales
Dey's Receipts at all U S Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	32,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Scinde Fully Good	7.20
Scinde Fine	7.45
Scinde Superfine	7.70
Bengal Good	6.95
Bengal Fully Good	7.20
Bengal Fine	7.45
Oomra Good	7.55
Oomra Fully Good	7.85
Oomra Fine	8.15
Broach Fully Good	8.65
Broach Fine	8.90
Broach Superfine	9.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

January	18.32	—.13
February	18.32	—.13
March	18.57	—.13
April	18.57	—.13
May	18.72	—.14
June	18.68	—.14
July	18.78	—.14
August	18.78	—.14
September	18.78	—.14
October	18.71	—.14
November	18.75	—.12
December	18.75	—.12
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	19.00	——

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

	Opening	Closing
January	10.13	10.14 —.07
February		10.15 —.07
March	10.18	10.19 —.07
April		10.21 —.07
May	10.22	10.23 —.08
June		10.19 —.08
July	10.19	10.20 —.07
August		10.13 —.07
September		10.07 —.07
October	10.01	10.01 —.07
November		9.97 —.06
December		9.97 —.06
January		9.96 —.06
Middling Spot		10.41 —.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East India Cotton	30

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 7.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2-7|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4-3|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
U. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 7-1-29	7142000	6264000
„ Yesterday do	28000	18000
Exports to date do.	5031000	4114000
Stock at Ports 4-1-29	2334000	2495000
„ Interior Towns do.	1241000	1299000
„ Liverpool 4-1-29	961000	863000
Visible Supply 4-1-29	5932000	5976000
Quantity in Sight do.	11542000	10503000

OILS AND CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS EX GODOWN.)

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 610/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra „ Rs. 530/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 137/- per ton

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/- per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

LIVERPOOL Jan. 7.

"Rather more demand, might improve temporarily "Future dependent upon River Plate."

Mar. Close at shilling 8/11 1/8d.

May close at shilling 9/0 1/8d.

July close at shilling 9/2 1/8d.

March Chicago Wheat close at 113 7/8 cents.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 3rd Jan 7,74,945

Same time last season 8,84,012

Exports from 1st Sept to 3rd Jan.

	1928/29	1927/28
United Kingdom	9,902	12,546
Continent	2,35,974	1,44,448
China	47,592	3,700
Japan	3,87,127	1,71,818
Cost Ports	6,467	8,987
U. S. A.	3,355	150
Total	6,90,417	3,41,649

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept 1928 to 3rd Jan 1929 40,922

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1928 to 3rd Jan 1929 1,24,339

Same period last year

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 3rd Jan 1929 8,76,811

Same time last year 5,65,017

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 7.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-7|16
Forward	26-1|2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 7.

T T Berlin on London	20.39-1|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-3|4
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.61
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.08
T T London on Prague	163.81

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 7.

Copper English Best Selected £77-1|8.

Copper Braziers £86-1|2.

Yellow Metal £68-3|4.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21-7|8.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-1|2.

Tin English Ingots £222 1|2

Platinum Refined per oz £285.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 7.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11 1|2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 7.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £22.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £147-1|2.

P and O Banking Corporation £9-1|2.

National Bank £52-1|2.

Eastern Bank £6-3|4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-1|4.

Conversion Loan £79-1|2.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £101-1|4.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £53-1|2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60-3|4.

Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £70-3|4.

Consols 5% £56-1|4.

War Loan 5 per cent £102-7|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-7|8.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 7.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)

Spot 18

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 7.

Demand Bills 484.75

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 7.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes—
42|3 Jan Shipment Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes—
42 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels—
45 Jan Shipment Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—
No Offerings.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 7.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£18-15 Jan Feb Shipment Sellers,
£18 April-May Shipment Sellers.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-16-3 Jan-Feb Shipment Hull Paid.

Linseed Bombay ton—
£18-15 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 7.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt—
27|9-3|4 Feb-April Delivery Buyers.
28|4-1|2 May-Aug Delivery Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 7.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£9 5 Jan-Feb Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay ton—
£17-15 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-5 Jan-Feb Shipment Buyers.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay Jan. 8.

The local market opened at Rs. 351/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled steady on buying by local operators and short Covering. Liverpool opened 2 points lower and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	353/4
Oomra D./J.	316/8
Oomra March	317/8
Bengal D./J.	272/8
Bengal March	278/8

SEWRI MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Cotton prices first improved As. 6|- and than declined As. 10|- per Candy here. Liverpool was 2 points higher but there was general selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—Broach opening 353|12. Highest 354|2—closing—

Broach Apl|May	353	8	0
Oomra Dec|Jan	317	8	0
Oomra March	319	0	0
Bengal Dec|Jan	273	8	0
Bengal March	278	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Jan.	244.80—1.80
April	234.60—2.30
July	231.30—1.80

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Bengal 273 D/J.
Bengal 279 March.
Broach 353 A/M.
Oomra 316 D/J.
Oomra 318 March

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	288	283	275	268
Sind	290	285	277	270
Punjab	285	280	272	260
Rajputana	288	283	275	268
Oomra No. 3	329	324	318	30
C. P. No. 1	347	342	336	326
C. P. No. 2	338	333	327	317
Khandesh			303	293

READY, COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

200 Currimbhai Bhavnagar 205
100 E. Spinner and Co. Oomra 325
100 Do. Amraoti 319
100 Do. Pandurna 330
100 Japan T. & Co. C. P. No. 2 312
100 Do. Dhulia 255
100 Forbes and Co. Nandura 316-1|2
100 Do. Khamgaon 312
100 Do. Jalgaon 312
100 Do. Pachora 280
200 Ital India and Co. Bengal 280
100 A. Damodar Khandwa 310

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

	New ready	New ready Red leafy.	Average.
Bengal Superfine	285	.....	
Bengal Fine	275	.....	
Bengal FG.	270	.....	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	.....	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	270	.....	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	330		320
Nagpur Fine	330		320
Yeotmal Fine	325		315/20
Arvi Fine	325		315/20
Amraoti Fine	320		310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	318		295
Mulkapur Fine	310		285/90
Khandesh Fine	300		275
Muthia Fine	290		280
Muthia FG.	285		270
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	340		315
Purna FG. GS.	340		315
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.	330		315
Indore/Ujjain Fine	325		315
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320		310
Surat Fine	.....		.....
Broach Fine	.....		.....
Broach FG.	.....		.....
Western MG.	.....		320
Cambodia	.....		370
Miraj/Sangli	.....		350/60
Compta Good	.....		350/60
Jinja	.....		520

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Since 1st September.

In Fully-presed Bales.

	7 Days. This year	Last year	
Khandesh	3,674	114,456	122,943
Central India	3,420	55,227	82,877
Barsi and Nagar	1,814	62278	105,141
Hyderabad-Gaorani	990	21,777	38,491
Berar	3,887	293,261	278,427
Central Provinces	2,521	144,722	108,107
Total Oomras	16,288	691,721	735,986
Dholera	809	22,098	36,940
N.-W. Provinces	135	50,282	58,211
Rajputana	490	11,200	13,640
Sind-Punjab	349	17,687	63,643
Broach		3,455	2,597
Coompta & Dharwar	222	8,364	3,126
Westerns-Northerns	215	6,954	3,188
Cocoanada		1	.....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	200	3,379	7,025
Persian		645	2,962
American		1,935	19,653
Egyptian & African	58	16,632	8,642
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	64
Total	18,765	834,353	955,647

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In Fully-presed Bales.

	1st Sept. to 3rd Jan. Yesterday This year	Last year	
Europe	4,137	249,231	157,144
Japan & China	17,885	434,719	175,518
Coast Ports		467	68,987
Up-country by Rail		48,630	29,262
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		40,922	76,091
Total	22,022	779,969	447,002

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, 8.

London Ready	26	8	0
London Forward	26	9	0
America Cent	57	9	0
China Opening	2	7	6
China Closing	2	7	6
Ready	59	11	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	6 p.m.
Poush	59|11	59|12	59|10	59|11
Tejimandi	0|8 0.			
Magh	59|15	60	59|14	59|15
Tejimandi	0|14|0			

GOLD.

Ready	21	6	0
Poush	21	6	0
Magh	21	6	6
National City	21	7	9
N. Manordas	21	6	9
N. Motilal	21	6	

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 8.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126
Banks Buying 60 days 127

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 138

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175-3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 3/16 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 7/16 8th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 21/32 7th inst.
London/Paris 124.10 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.89 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18-1/2 7th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 7th inst. £4-4-11.1/4 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 7/16 7th inst. 26-3/8 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 26-1/2 7th inst. 26 7/16 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 9/16 7th inst. 57-1/2 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 11/32 p.c. 7th inst. 4 11/32 p.c. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4-3/8 p.c. 7th inst. 4-3/8 p.c. 5th isst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. 3 mos. 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos. 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 9.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92/2.
4 per cent Loan, due 1960/70 Rs. 84/2
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/8
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/1
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/11
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/3
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Forward Rates 18th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/9/6
1945/55 Rs. 103/11/6
Tone of Market.—Fairly Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

3 Months Discounts 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5/1/2 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Another Dull Day With Poor Business

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The Stock Exchange ruled dull with a poor business. Cotton Mill Shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Rumours of satisfactory production caused a little stedier feeling in steel shares. Hydro Power and Andras were easy while Cements were nominally steady.

Messrs. Satyanarayan Bhuramal in their report issued to-day state.

"Our market is steady. We passed another dull day of small business and flat markets. There was, however, a slight firmness noticeable in Tata Steels, due more to absence of sellers than pressure to buy.

Mill shares were comparatively neglected. Till the issue of the report of the Mill Strike Enquiry Committee and its sequel, we do not expect much change in this section. In the mean time, we hear of further orders for cloth being booked by the mills on a large scale.

We would like to draw the attention of our readers to the muffled rumours going the round of the city of a possible surprise in the ensuing budget in the nature of a modification of the Exchange Ratio. We lack details yet—but these rumours are so persistently gaining ground that we feel it would do no harm in letting our readers into the secret, if any. A factor which may not be treated lightly, when considering the pros and cons of such a possibility, is that, in "high" financial circles, there is an expectation of the prices of gold and silver going up very high, in the near future, which would surely be one of the results of such modification.

Then, these same circles seem to read in the new policy of the present Finance Member—of making purchases in foreign countries in rupee currency, as a sympathetic gesture towards the people of this country, which, they think, a good and hopeful augury."

The Bombay Share market is closed on 11th, 12th and 14th inst for Settlement purposes.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Bombay Dyeing 867, 66, 65-10, 66.
Century 403-2. 402-8.
Colaba 148 149-6.
Crescent 138.
Fazul 778-2, 77, 76.
Indore 397, 95-10.
Madhowji 56.
Nagpur 595.
New Great 238.
Pearl 502. 1.500, 1.
Simplex 79-6.
Swadeshi 458.
Burma 852, 51.
Hydro 1120, 21, 17, 18, 20.
Tram 153.
Deff. 85-10, 86-14, 87-12, 88-2.
Ord. 79-6, 12, 80-4.
Bundi 21-14.
Indian 357, 55.
Katni Ord. 250-10.
Alcock 348-12.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Jan 8.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (1000) 352/8
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0. 160
Bombay Dyeing (20) 3, 866-4.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 505.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 402-8.
Crescent (100) Rs. 138-12.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 149-6.
Dawn (250) 35, 540.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 5-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 95.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 10.
Fazulbhoy (100) (yr. 13-12) 776-4.
Finlay (100) O. 113/12.
Framji Petit (1.000) 325.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2 125.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4 395-10.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 237-8
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (500) 15/12
Kohinoor (100) 13-1|2 210-10.
Laxmi Cotton (20) 75 xd. 1505.
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil 56-4.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25,500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60 1350
New Great Mills (250) (100) 238-12.
Pabaney Mills (250) (19) 7-1|2 216-4.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 102/8
Pearl Mills (250) 501-4.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362/8
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 53.
Simplex (250) 80.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 5500.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadesh Mills (100) 15 xd. 459-6.
Swan Mills (100) 0. 115
Tata Mills (500) 55
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2412-8.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 857-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Asndown (100) Rs. nil 348/12
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs.... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 857-4.
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 851-4.
Tata Oil (100) 32.
Bombay Steam Co. (255) xd. 239-6.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 5-3-0.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 130
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11.4
Kemp (200) Rs. 15. 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25. 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 7 xd. 23/8
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. 100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2125.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45. 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 11/14
Tata Defd. (O) (95) xd. 288-2.
Tata Iron (O) (85) xd. 80-4.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 56-8.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 58-14.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 14 20/14
Central India Mining (10) 11-12.
Gwalior Cement (100) 106-4.
Indian Cement O (250) 355.
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 250-10.
Punjab Cement (10), 14-6.
United Cement (100) xd. 98
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 168-12.
Shivrajpur (10) 26/8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 136
Ahmedabad Pranlej (4500) 14 p.c. 920
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 102-8.
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2. 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 701-4.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O 5 p.c. xd. 587-8.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 xd. 153/12
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1|2 p.c. 139
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 880, 1118/15 1120.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Tata Power O. (100) 497-8.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 185.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 30 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs 70. 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,16,36,656

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

REMITTANCE STO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 5th Jan., 1929 697.000. Total Remittances from 1st April, 1928 to 5th Jan. 1929 21.745.000.

Total: Remittances during the week ending 5th Jan., 1929 697.000. Total Remittances from 1st April, 1928 to 5th Jan., 1929 21.745.000(a)

(a) This includes 3,750,000 remitted on on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

—:o:—

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. for the year ended 31st Decr. 1928, Subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 39,411-5-7 brought forward amounts to Rs. 4,60,462-13-4. An ad interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1928, which absorbed Rs. 1,80,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st Decr. 1928 at the rate of 12 per cent. p. a. and to transfer Rs. 50,000 to Reserve Fund raising that Fund to Rs. 23,50,000.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Castorseeds May delivery: opening Rs. 51|-; lowest Rs. 50|9|6; closing Rs. 50|10|9.

Cottonseeds January delivery: opening Rs. 4|11; lowest Rs. 4|10|10-1|2; closing Rs. 4|11.

Cottonseeds May delivery: opening Rs. 4|13; lowest 4|12|10-1|2; closing Rs. 4|13.

Groundnut Seed- February delivery: opening Rs. 54|1; lowest Rs. 53|13; closing Rs. 53|13|6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: opening Rs. 56|4; highest Rs. 56|5|3; lowest Rs. 55|14; closing Rs. 55|15.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet China bought. Sellers scarce. Buyers satisfied.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Ready Prices are improved by about 1-1|2 as. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled firm to-day evidencing a rise of about one anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12|2 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|8 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Canara" Rs. 8|6-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Haneow Maru" Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Currimbo" Rs. 8|7-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment December Rs. 8|7-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8|9|9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Feb-March Rs. 8|10|6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment March Rs. 8-11 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Firm.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	£ 0 15 0
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	4 13 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 17 6
Anglo-Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 11 3
Attock Oil	1 9 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 3
Underground Electric Railways	1 7 3
Burma Corporation	0 19 7½
Snia Viscosa	1 7 9
Beira Railways	1 9 0
Calico Printers	1 7 6
Marconi International Marine	3 15 9
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Copn.	5 11 3
James Finlay Ord.	5 5 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	2 17 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4 10 0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 12 10½
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dol.	53 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 10 0
British Burma Pets	0 7 4½
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 0 7½
Vickers Ord.	0 12 10½
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 9
African Asbestos Trust	0 18 9

Market opened strong and closed firm.

Stock of Rubber in London	21953
Increase on week	2226

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 0|8-13|16 Sellers

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Bombay, Jan. 8.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 3
Jedob	,,	0 12 6
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 9
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	,,	1 0 6
,, 6494-8705	,,	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 3
David	,,	1 1 0
Moor	,,	1 1 3
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH +Quality,		
Swan Finaly	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 m.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntla	,,	1 0 3
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0 15 3
Globe	,,	
Rachael	,,	0 15 9
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 3
Kalbhwa	,,	1 0 9
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 6
Textile	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance	Per lb	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 1 3
Century	,,	1 1 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yard.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jecob	,,	1 0 3
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 15 0
GABRUN No. 5124, Hindustan	,,	
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	13 4 0
3810	,,	11 3 0
9898	,,	11 2 0
9797	,,	9 10 0
44000	,,	9 10 0
BLACK CHEAK.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 4 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Sprng (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	Per lb.	1 1 6
China	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 0 9
Simplex	,,	1 0 3
Yards 10		
Chhawani	Per lb.	
China	,,	
Moon	,,	
Phoenix	,,	
Maher	,,	
Simplex	,,	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 7.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

Jan-March per cwt	Not offered
July-Sept per cwt	12|4-1|2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

Jan-March	12|5-3|4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

Jan-March per cwt	12|6-1|2

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8-1-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.003 inches (.007 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.010. inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.3 degrees).

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.4 degrees (8.9 above normal).

Minimum tempehature during 24 hours 67.2 degrees (normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 61 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 7.

DANAWALAS & MUNICIPTAL ELECION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The dictum has it that all is fair in love and war, to which may be added election, but when methods of circulating falsehoods are adopted by candidates, it is time to protest against them. As your readers may be aware, I am standing for re-election from Bhuleshwar (C Ward) for the ensuing General Election to the Bombay Corporation, and knowing that elections go more by communal votes than merit and as the orthodox Hindu opinion has been organised, I do not know if I have any chance of being returned this time. It is hundred percent dead certainty that I will be "dished," but that is no reason why the competitors who are two of my colleagues on the Corporation and seeking re-election should use methods which no sane man can endorse but must positively detest. Sir, the gentry to catch votes of Danawallas (and it is because Danawallas promised to vote for me last at the General Election that the great Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party no longer now alive excommunicated me) are spreading rumours that there are few names of Danawallas on the election list due to my influence with the Executive, and I saw that these names did not get in. I hope to convince discerning readers that the facts are otherwise When the Provisional List of the C Ward along with the general Roll was published very few names of would-be voters, merchants and tenants including Danawallas, mostly Hindus, appeared in the said list. Thereupon Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi, who then intended to compete from the C Ward, approached me with facts and figures, and subsequently Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji and Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt. Thereupon in writing, and not by word of mouth, I asked for an interview with the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. B. Clayton. At the said interview Mr. Guzdar, the Election Officer, was present by invitation. I then pointed out the fact that while applications from some Councillors were not accepted, though they were sent in before the 1st November 1928. on the ground that the applications will not be admitted as there was not sufficient time for enquiry owing to the period for receiving claims and objections, having "nearly" expired. I also raised the question whether it was not a fact that applications were received and admitted in preference from some Councillors on the same day, though they were rejected from other Councillors and the reasons for such a preference, and generally whether the Election Officer and the roll preparation department had taken reasonable care in collecting names of persons and parties entitled to vote. As a result of this interview applications were accepted from all upto the 1st November 1928, the Commissioner observing that though the Election Officer had rejected applications, he the Commissioner, the final authority, had not done so. Consequently all the new applications which the Councillors desired to put in were admitted with the result that nearly 4,000 new names, including those of Danawallas, have been admitted on the final Roll of the C Ward, names which did not appear on the Provisional List. You will thus see that I was instrumental in getting about 4,000 names admitted on the C Ward Roll, which is very much different from using my influence with the Executive to see that no new names were admitted. That this is a fact, your readers will see from the notice of motion which I gave and which was accepted by the Corporation on Thursday, the 15th November 1928 being resolution No. 7399 of that date and which reads:

No. 7399.—"That the Commissioner be requested to report at an early date:—

(a) The number of voters on the final Election Roll of the year 1925-26 and on the provisional Roll for the year 1928-29 for the City, as also for each ward.

(b) How many voters were there on the said two lists for the City and in each ward according to the different communities.

(c) How many applications were received by the Election Officer between the date of the publication of the provisonal Roll this year and the 1st of November for each ward according to the different communities.

(d) How many applications were received direct and how many through Municipal Councillors together with names of such Councillors and the number of applications received through each.

(e) How many of these applications were admitted and how many were rejected, giving particulars according to each ward and each community.

(f) Is it a fact that applications from some Councillors were not accepted though they were sent in before the 1st of November 1928 on the ground that 'applications cannot be admitted as there was no sufficient time for enquiry owing to the period for receiving claims and objections having nearly expired.

(g) Whether any applications were received and admitted in preference from some Councillors on the same though they were rejected from other Councillors, and, if so, the reasons for such preference.

(h) Is it a fact that in the different wards the same names are repeated under different streets, e.g., Roll for C Ward page 161. under Marine Lines and in Marine Street, if so, the reason for the same.

(i) Whether the Roll was checked by any responsible person or persons, and if so, reasons for the discrepancy referred to above under (h).

(j) Whether the names of members of joint families though they pay rent in one name only appear as different individual votors, and if so, the reasons for such inclusion.

(k) Whether the names of individuals, appear as Proprietors of non-existent concerns, and, if so, the reasons for the same.

(l) Whether the Election Officer and the Roll Preparation Department took such reasonable care in collecting names of persons and parties entitled to vote and generally in preparing the roll for which they were specially appointed?"

The matter has been sent to the Commissioner for report at an early date, which may or may not be received at a time when I am in the Corporation, but which will be sufficient indicatiin of my endeavours to get justice done to a large number of voters whose names were omitted by the "laissez faire" methods of the Election Roll Preparation Department. Sir, you will see from query (d) above that I have asked how many applications were received direct and how many through Municipal Councillors together with the names of such Councillors and the number of applications receive through each. Whilst hundreds of applications have been received through Councillors. I have put in only one applicatiin received by me through post, and I am quite sure when the report by the Commissioner is made I will come out much better than my critics, as some of the applications were from parties whose place of abode was the public streets of Bombay and who paid no rents but whose applications were countersigned by Councillors as entitled to vote. There are hundreds of applications where rents were lower than Rs. 10|- and still the Councillors had no hesitation in endorsing such applications. I do not desire to anticipate and I hope to live. if not in the Corporation, at least in the City till the time, when the promised report is made and I will refrain from commenting on such tactics of Councillors.

I think I have said enough to convince those who are open to be convinced that far from my keeping Danawallas out I have got in many of them. I do not care whom they vote for and I shall be very glad if they divide their votes equally with the two Councillors who have been damning and libelling me. I say this purely from motives of self-defence. The action of the two Councillors is the more reprehensible in view of the fact that they as members of Corporation and may be taken to be aware of these facts and yet for purpose of vote-catching they vilify me.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Full of life
ROMPING, running, happy children, are full of life and boundless energy thanks to Horlick's Malted Milk. Mother knows the power of Horlick's to build up brain and body—to ward off chills and restore vitality to over-tired little systems.
Give the children Horlick's for health and happiness—morning, noon and night.
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO. LTD. SLOUGH. BUCKS. ENG.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-14-M

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, January 12.

The S.S. Rajputana with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

8 ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Bombay, today (Wednesday) the 9th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (B.T), when Swamiji and Punditji will deliver a lecture on "Namaste"

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Mulraj Kersondas writes:—At the request of friends I am contesting the ensuing municipal general election from Fort, ("A) Ward.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Mr. V. P. Row, I.C.S., who has just returned from England has kindly consented to give his impressions of his tour in the West to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association Hall, Gamdevi. All the members of the community are kindly requested to attend

Light refreshments will be served on the occasion.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE PRIZE COMPETITION.

The Scheme No. 73, is meant for Matric students of Bombay High Schools. The examination will be held on Sunday (the 13th inst.) from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the Elphinstone High Shool, Cruikeshank Road, Bombay.

Candidates are required to be present there at 3.45. They will be supvlied with blank answer papers and ink, blotting paper etc.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 A.M. of Monday to 6 A.M. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil: Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 63.

The total mortality this day last year was 75.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Homoeo-Charitable Dispensary, Fort Bombay, reports that during the quarter ending 31st December 1928, in all 774 patients were treated. Of these 310 were males and 251 females and the rest 213 were children.

The distribution of patients by communities is as under:—356 Parsees; 286 Hindus; 96 Mahomedans, 36 Christians and others.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 12th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office, No. 2, Ripon Road, Bombay.

Members of the Byculla District Congress Committee are informed that the membership year expired on 31st December 1928, and they are requested to pay their subscription on or before the 31st inst. otherwise they run the risk of being dsiqualified on the Committee of this Ward.

STEAMER'S MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Indus Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 6th January and is due to arrive here on the 10th January in the morning.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Halesius" left Liverpool on the evening of 5th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Sinclair" left Suez outward on the morning of 6th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Murray" arrived at Suez Homewards on the evening of 4th instant.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 2-30 A.M. on the 7th instant and left there at 6-30 A.M. the same day.

MILL STRIKE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

WORKERS' EVIDENCE

Several workers including women gave evidence before the Mill Strike Inquiry Committee on Tuesday.

Before proceeding to the examination of witnesses, the Committee gave its decision in regard to the dispute in the Jacob Sassoon Mill. The decision was in favour of the management. The Committee held that the extension of the two-side system in this mill did not involve any breach of the agreement of Act 4. In fact, the change was introduced as early as January 1928. The Committee was of opinion that there was no deliberate attempt on the part of management to introduce anything new, which would interfere with the status quo of March 1928.

WORKER'S VIEWS.

The Committee then proceeded to examine witnesses. The first batch of 5 workers from the Century and China Mills stated that under the standardisation scheme there was bound to be retrenchment in the number of men so far as the spinning side was concerned. On the weaving side, they said, there would be a heavy cut in wages.

QUEEN'S ROAD TRAGEDY

MR. PEARSE PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE

On the charge of rash and negligent driving James Ironside Pearse, an officer of the traffic department of the G.I.P. Railway who was held responsible by the City Coroner's jury for the death of Kaikashroo D. Khambatta, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

The deceased Khambatta was knocked down by the accused's car, on Queen's Road, near the Church Gate Station on December 7 and died in consequence of injuries sustained.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, who appeared for the prosecution, applied for an adjournment till January 18, to enable prosecution witnesses to be summoned.

Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford and Bailey, who watched the case on behalf of the accused, did not oppose the application.

The adjournment was granted.

STUDENT KILLED BY MOTOR CAR

At the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning, an inquest was held touching the death of Vali Habib, aged seven years. Vali was a student in a school at Falkland Road, and on Monday morning he was crossing the road after the school recess hour. Suddenly he was knocked down by a taxi car No. Z-6811 driven by Rozario DeSouza and run over. The driver after the accident attempted to drive away the car and after about fifty yards was stopped by some residents of the locality.

Miss Lucy Marthein, a brothel-keeper, who was standing at her window, at the time of the accident, seeing the child run over by the car ran after the car, stopped it and placed the injured child in the taxi car of the suspect to convey to the hospital. The child however died on the way.

As Mr. F. Kanga, the suspect's pleader, wanted to call defence evidence, further enquiry was adjourned.

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CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

REVISED LIST OF CANDIDATES

Mr. R. Venkatram is selected as a Congress candidate to contest his seat from the "A" Ward on the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the ensuing Municipal General Elections.

Messrs. Jehangir B. Patel (E Ward) and R. S. Nimbkar (G Ward) have withdrawn their names as Congress candidates from the Congress Municipal Party.

The applications of Messrs. K. N. Joglekar (C Ward) and Lalji Pendse (D Ward) have been rejected by the Congress Municipal Party as their applications were not received unreservedly though they were requested to delete the addition from the Pledge.

The following are the selected Congress candidates:—

A Ward:—Mr. S. H. Punegar and Mr. R. Venkatram.

B Ward:—Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Mr. B. N. Mehisheri and Mr. Abdus Sattar Wali.

C Ward:—Miss Bachuben Lotvala, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Seth Narayanlal Bansilal, Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.

D Ward:—Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Mr. K. F. Nariman. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. A. R. Gadkari and Mr. Natverlal J. Shah.

E WARD:—Mr. S L Silam and Mr. S K Pupala.

F Ward:—Messrs. B. G. Horniman, S. H. Jhabvala, and Nanji Premji Devji.

G Ward:—Messrs. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, and Ishwarbhai S. Patel.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party (Sub-Committee) of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Friday (the 11th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside, and Messrs K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, B. G. Horniman, B. N. Mehisheri M. N. Talpade, Seth Narayanlal Bansilal and other Congress Candidates will speak on the Ensuing Municipal Elections.

MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party (Sub Committee) of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Saturday the 12th inst. at 9. p.m. (S. T.) near Parsi Colony, Dadar, when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside Messrs. B. G. Horniman, B. N. Mehisheri, S. H. Jhabvala, I. S. Patel, and others will speak on on "The Ensuing Municipal Elections."

MEETING AT MUMBADEVI.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party (Sub Committee) of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 13th inst. at 9. p.m. (S. T.) near Mumbadevi Fountain, when Mr. Balubhai T. Desai will preside, & Messrs. B. N. Mehisheri, Abdus Sattar Wali, Dr. Jethalal V. Bora, M. N. Talpade, Seth Narayanlal Bansilal, nd others will speak on the Ensuing Municipal General Elections.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

The following are the results of the Purshottam Hindu Cricket Championship Shield Matches played on Saturday and Sunday (5th and 6th instant.) on Kennedy Sea-face, Bombay.

Parekh Cricket Club, v/s. Prabhu Young Cricketers. Parekh C. C. (1st Innings) K. Damodar 42, Narandas 14, Jayawant 0 I. C. Parekh 4, Vakharia 25, C. K. Iyer 8, Anjaria 11, Parekh 9, Sheth 4, Pradhan 10. I. P. Jai 10, Extras 36, Total 173.

Prabhu Young Cricketers (1st Innings) Anandkar 2, Vijayakar 10, Nayak 45, Kothare 0, B. G. Rane 0, K. S. Rane 29, L. Talpade 1, Kirtikar 33, R W. Kirtikar 7, Bramhandkar 1, T. G. Rane (not-out) 1, Extras 3, Total 132.

Daiwadnya Cricket Club v/s. Young Friends Union C. C. Daiwadnya C. C. (1st Innings) Chachad 4, Vagal 6, Penkar 13, Vaidya 2, Poudwal 10, Shete 2, Pitale (not Out) 55, Chapwalay 9, Ovalekar 19, Potdar 17, Ovalekar 9, Extras 22, Total 168.

Young Friends Union Cricket Club, (1st Innings) Hate 4, Savant 34, Ugrankar 11, Chombarkar 0, Arondekar 0, Patil 7, Bhandare 0, Sawant B. N. 33, Pandit 12, Mali 40, Lowlikar (not out) 0, Extras 21, Total 162.

HON. MR. JADHAV ON TOUR IN SIND

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Agriculture, will leave Bombay on a tour to Sind on January 15. The Minister will arrive at Mirpurkhas on 17th, Hyderabad 19th, Nawabshah 21st, Sukkur 23rd, Jacobabad 26th, and Larkana 26th returning to Bombay via Karachi on February 2nd.

ALLEGED POLICE HIGHNESSHANDED

DEPUTATION WAITS ON COMMISSIONER

PROMISE OF FULL INQUIRY

A deputation of some of the Citizens of Matunga waited upon the Commissioner of Police on Tuesday afternoon ventilating their grievances in regard to the alleged high-handedness of the Police on Sunday afternoon after the fire was extinguished. The deputation handed over to the Commissioner statements of the four arrested persons who were subsequently released. The Commissioner after giving a patient hearing promised to institute a full inquiry into the matter.

ALLEGED CHEATING

A STATION MASTER'S COMPLAINT

LAHORE. Jan. 8.

Before Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, and a jury the trial has commenced here of Mr. Watson and his bearer, Ahmaddin on a charge of cheating Ghanshamdas, Station Master, Badamibagh Station. The complainant stated that he was taken by the second accused to Mr. Watson who said that he was the Chief Mechanical Engineer in the Kangra Valley Railway Construction and offered to obtain for the complainant's son, Premnarain, a Government appointment, if a deposit of Rs. 1,000 was made as cash security. Later on, the complainant represented that he could not find that amount and Mr. Watson is said to have contented himself with Rs. 300. The complainant later discovered that he had been cheated. The trial is proceeding.—A. P.

BULLOCK SCARES AWAY GIRL

CAUGHT IN FLAMES AND BURNT TO DEATH

How a young girl being scared away by the sight of a bullock lost her life was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday. It appeared from evidence that Dhanibai (9) residing with her parents at Clerk Road was sitting in her verandah on Monday morning, when a bullock came in front of her room. Being confused she ran into the room with a "chadar" which she had wrapped round her body when the "chadar" came in contact with a segree which was burning with coal and it caught fire. She sustained severe injuries and was removed to the hospital where she succumbed to her injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RAJKOT RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM

The Christmas festival was observed at the Ramkrishna Asrama, Rajkot on the 25th of December. The public celebration came off on Sunday the 30th idem, when the portraits of Madonna and Jesus were decorated with flowers and festoons, the incense burning and the very atmosphere was surcharged with peace and quietness. There was a fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Brahmchari B. Chaitanya Maharaj spoke in Hindi about the life of Christ and Mr. Odhavjibhai, the Secretary of the Lohana Boarding House, dwelt at length on His teachings, quoting side by side from Hindu Scriptures which were very highly appreciated. He concluded by saying that in the life of Christ nothing Occidental could be found. On the contrary one could find much of Oriental thoughts and ideals in His life and teachings. Last of all Mr. Harishanker Pandya Vakil, spoke feelingly about His love and self-sacrifice, the two great traits of Jesus's life that every individual should aspire after. With a few devotional songs and after distribution of Prasadam the meeting dispersed.

MUNICIPAL ROAD DEPARTMENT WORKERS MEETING

Under the auspices of the above Union a meeting of the workers of the Road Department of all the 7 wards was held on Thursday, the 3rd instant under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. About 500 workers including muccadums and mistrys were present. The meeting was convened in order to ascertain the grievances of the workers in all the wards. The present disturbance was caused in the A and E Wards owing to the introduction of Pali System, retrenchment, casual leave, threats for retrenchment, The workers complain that, if the pali system was continued hereafter they would be put to more worries and consequently starvation, as their wages were very meagre, for male workers from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 and female workers from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, and the workers were desperate owing to the indifferent attitude on the part of the management.

Mr. Jhabwala requested the workers to to be calm and patient as negotiations were being carried on with the higher authorities to put stop to the pali system, retrenchment, etc. He requested the workers to join the Union at once which exists for their uplift.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1929.

Prof. Jevons of Rangoon explains to the Associated Press that in the article he wrote to the "Manchester Guardian" regarding the increased opportunity for the sale of Lancashire fabrics in India, all he meant to suggest was that there should be established a marketing company "which would enable up-country merchants in India to deal with the Lancashire manufacturers as they had always wanted to do".

* * * *

The right thing, of course, for Indian merchants "up country" and everywhere is to say good-bye to Lancashire manufacturers and deal solely in Swadeshi fabrics.

* * * *

What a great impetus to the Indian textile industry and to the production of khaddar it would be if Indian merchants were determined to establish "marketing companies" which would not eat up middlemen's profits greedily and thus enable the very poor to buy Swadeshi fabrics easily.

* * * *

A Reuter's message states that Fleet Street is devoting considerable attention "to the set-back to democracy in Serbia."

* * * *

But it appears that only the "Daily Herald" is concerned about the "muzzling of the nation". The other newspapers wish King Alexander "good luck in his attempt to repair the damage wrought by political dissensions."

* * * *

That is the typical British Imperialist way. The likelihood is the Serbian King may cause himself and his own dynasty "irreparable damage" if he chooses to rule with an incompetent Cabinet and against Croat wishes.

* * * *

He (bitterly): "Men are fools to marry". She (sweetly): "Yes, I agree with you—but what else can we marry?"

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 13 Pts. UP

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 8.

The New York Futures Market opened at a rise of 8 points in sympathy with firm cablegrams from Liverpool. There was not much demand and prices receded 5 points under scattered liquidation. Later on prices improved under short covering and better spot demands and closed at a net rise of 13 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Scalding Market.

There are four major factors which shape the course of cotton prices from year to year. These factors are as under:—

(1) Prospective carry-over at the end of the present season.
(2) Prospects of the next American Cotton Crop.
(3) Prospective consumption.
(4) Sentiment.

There are many other factors which cause temporary ups and downs but the major swings of prices and the price average are caused by one or more of the above-mentioned four factors. The Bureau of Economics of U.S.A. have proved after a study of price fluctuations during the past 20 years that ninty per cent of all monthly and seasonal prices fluctuations are due to the law of supply and demand, with necessary adjustments of technical situation either overbought or oversold. It is probable that sentiment exerts the most visible and great influence as after once confidence is established or impaired it is frequent in cotton that prices are carried to one extremity, not justified by the law of supply and demand.

In the connection of the prospective situation the following statistical position discussed by Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report will be found interesting:—

SUPPLY:—	Bales.	
Carry-over in America on July 31st 1928		2,500,000
Government Crop estimate on December 8th, 1928		14,373,000
		16,873,000
DISTRIBUTION:—		
Exports from America up to January 6th, 1929	Bales 4,939,000	
American Mills Consumption up to November 30th, 1928	2,249,000	7,188,000
		9,685,000
Probable American Mills Consumption for next 8 months at an average of 5,75,000 B/s. per month	4,600,000	
Probable Exports during the next 7 months of the season	3,600,000	8,200,000
		1,485,000

Thus, at the end of season, the stock in America excluding linters would probably be about 15 lac bales, against 3,762,000 bales on July 31st, 1927. This last season, with an increase of about 11 per cent in acreage, 25 per cent increase in use of Fertilisers, the crop is estimated to be 14,373,000 bales i.e. 151.8 lbs. per acre on a final acreage of 45,326,000 acres. The average price from August 1927 to July 1928 was about 21.00 Cents.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.
MAY.

	Jan. 8.
Previous Closing Rate	19.73
To-day's Opening Rate	19.81
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	19.86
Difference	+.13

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Jan. 8.
Previous Closing Rate	10.23
To-day's Opening Rate	10.21
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.24
Difference	+.01
Broach Expectation	Rs. 353/0/0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Jan. 8.
Silver Ready	26 6 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 7 0
Lower	0 1 0
Tone of Market:—Steady	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Jan. 8.
1st Settlement	59 10 0
2nd Settlement	59 14 0

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

The Liverpool Futures Market opened at a decline of 2 points on parity rates overnight N. Y. closed and ruled very steady on good trade fixing call sales. It is stated that Lancashire is doing fairly well and more looms have been restarted and things look more hopeful. Heavy selling on the part of the South is now practically finished. Prices gradually improved and stood 3 points above previous close. Later on a small relapse of 2 points on long liquidation left the market to close at a rise of 1 point.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is due to open 4 to 5 points higher on Wednesday.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan. 8 (11 p.m.)

The local market ruled very steady for Broach A/M. improved to Rs. 354/4/0. Later on scattered selling declined prices which were Rs. 353/10/0 at 11 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1929.

PLEA FOR RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, M.L.C. expresses the feeling of the whole country when he deplores the failure of the National Convention to arrive at a full settlement of the communal question, the most important issue, as he says, "for the settlement of which alone it was chiefly intended." But it is inadvisable and wrong to exaggerate and thereby increase the difficulties of the situation or to put the blame for the Convention's failure on this or that party or group of parties. It is wrong, for instance, for Mr. Basheer Ahmed to say that the Convention "has left between Hindus and Muslims as deep a chasm as ever before and all expectations of the two communities coming closer together are for the time being shattered." Surely, the position could not be worse and need not be made worse than what it was after the publication of the Nehru Report, when it was wholly and wholeheartedly approved by a number of prominent Muslim leaders. Since then the Lucknow Conference, the enlarged Nehru Committee and the Calcutta Convention have each conceded a few points to the Muslims. If the Convention has not arrived at a full settlement, it is no use magnifying the outstanding differences and thus spreading discontent and distrust. Genuine anxiety for a settlement should rather take the shape of practical constructive suggestions as to how the unsettled points of disputes may be narrowed down till the stage is reached when it is comparatively easy to bridge the small gulf.

We have often shown before that the process of narrowing down the differences—a much better thing than a passive waiting for a change of heart or vague appeals for unity and justice—begun by responsible Nationalist leaders in the middle of 1927 has gone on steadily till now, and the success achieved so far precludes pessimism. Of the six claims made by the League at the Convention, two were accepted. Of the other four, the two regarding the reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal in the event of adult franchise not being established and the separation of Sind being made enforcible even before the enforcement of the new Constitution, do not need to be pressed at all. We have already stated our grounds for this view and we trust Mr. Jinnah and other leaders will appreciate them. As regards the question of residuary powers, we fear the delegates looked at this important and purely constitutional issue from a one-sided point of view. A decidedly better way for them is to state which particular powers need to be given to the provinces so as to safeguard Muslim interests. We confess we do not understand how unnamed residuary powers are necessary to safeguard the interests of this or that community.

The claim for one-third representation in the Central Legislature is one which was urged by the League even in 1927 and one on which the whole Muslim community has set its heart. That is a plain unmistakeable fact, however regrettable. We are convinced that the Muslims, if they could but rely on themselves, would not at all need this artificial safeguard. But we also note that this conviction, shared by millions of others, including many Muslims, has not prevailed to cure the diffidence of the Muslim community as a whole. If by any means the community could be persuaded to waive the claim, nothing would be more satisfaitory to all true lovers of national advance. But we fear that a summary refusal of the whole claim is hardly calculated to reassure the Muslims. If the Convention wishes to carry at least the National section of the Muslim community, it will do well to reconsider this claim seriously and sympathetically. This at least can be said in favour of the claim that it is to be temporary, that it asks for not much more than what the community as a whole is reasonably expected to get under the All-Parties' Constitution and, above all, that it would not be a big price for a sorely-needed settlement. We are not unaware of the difficulty of adjusting this claim with a somewhat similar claim advanced by the Sikhs. But what we hope is that if a few prominent representatives of the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communities could in concert, tackle this one issue, it would not be impossible to find a solution.

We are glad to note that the Liberal Federation has appointed a small Committee to confer with similar Committees appointed by other organisations on the communal question. The Muslim League has not appointed such a Committee, but its Executive Council can be trusted to negotiate for the League. In this connection, it is an advantage rather than a disadvantage that the League has not tied itself down to any rigid formula about the Nehru Report. It rests with the Working Committee of the Congress to take the initiative in getting into touch with these Committees and also with the accredited representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Sikh League. The presence of leaders like Pandit Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the Working Committee gives us the hope that they will do every thing possible to resume negotiations without any delay. If delays are dangerous, they are doubly so at present with regard to the communal settlement.

PROGRESS IN PORBANDAR

The Administration Report of the State of Porbandar for the year 1926-1927 shows all-round progress. Nearly 35,000 of the populaion were engaged in agriculture which constitutes more than 33 per cent. of the total population. The average revenue of the State is Rs. 20,000,000 out of which Rs. 21,202 is paid as tribute to the British Government. The land-revenue of the State for the year 1925-1926 was Rs. 12,02,884 with 1,56,689 acres under cultivation. This is an increase of Rs. 1,43,593 over the sum realised the previous year. Of the total population 13,381, were returned as literate, thus making up a percentage of 7.6 in the literacy of the State. This percentage of literacy is remarkable for a State like Porbandar as the percentage of literacy of the Bombay Presidency for the quinquennial period of 1922-1927 was only 6.3. The total number of school-children receiving instruction were 8,166, which gives a percentage of 8.01 to the population of the State, the percentage of the boys attending schools being 12.36 of the male population and that of girls 3.5 of the female population, while the literacy of the males and females of the Bombay Presidency as a whole according to the Census Report of the year 1921—which is the latest we have on the subject at hand—is 138 and 23 per thousand of the population respectively. The State of Porbandar has achieved greater progress in the field of women's education than that of the British region of the Bombay Presidency as is shown by the latest reports and this feature of the Porbandar Report is indeed very commendable. The State of Baroda surpasses that of the Porbandar, and easily outdistances that of the Bombay Presidency in general as 240 and 17 males and females respectively were literate per thousand of the population in Baroda in the census-year of 1921.

Education has been made free in all primary schools for boys and girls throughout the State, which proves that the State has not lagged behind in educational progress. Secondary education is not free though it is within the reach of all classes and ranks of the people. A noticeable point in the report is that the death-rate compares very favourably with that of the Bombay Presidency in the year under review, despite the latter's comparatively strong equipment in medical aid. The death-rate of the Bombay Presidency for this year was 25.72 per thousand of the population, while in Porbandar it was 21.67. As regards crime, the percentage of convictions of those sent for trial was 78.31 for the year under review, while that of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1927 was 90.85. In this respect the record of the Porbandar State compares unfavourably with that of the Bombay Presidency. The ratio of the police to the population in the State was one man to 310, while one policeman looked after the safety and protection of 776 persons for the year 1927 in the Bombay Presidency. Porbandar has excellent possibilities of commercial development and there is no reason why under an efficient administration the State should not gain in material prosperity.

THE RIGHT MOVE

Some good does come out of undoubted evils also. To put a stop to unfounded rumours—which we condemn as strongly as the rumours appearing in the Anglo-Indian Press—Government have decided to transfer Colonel Lawrence alias aircraftsman Shaw "forthwith" from the N.W.F. Province. So it is really a fact that he was in Miranshah while speculation was going wild sometime back in the attempt to guess the unknown destination for which he had left Karachi according to his London Trustees. The transfer is welcome for at least one good reason. Whether it may be a fact or a mere fiction, whether Colonel Lawrence himself likes it or not, the outstanding impression that his exploits in Arabia have produced on the world is that he has a singular knack of winning the confidence and obedience of discontented persons. For his own sake he should never be allowed to go anywhere near a seat of disturbance or rising. We are glad that Government have realised it and are removing him from the N.W.F. Province. Indeed, if we may offer a suggestion, Government should as well exchange him with some other aircraftsman from England.

POTENCY AND UTILITY OF KHADDAR

REPLY TO ANTI-KHADDARITES.

(By C. K. NAIR, Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati.)

The controversy that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the above subject has been read with great interest both by Khaddarites and Anti-Khaddarites. Since the subject is of great value and interest to the public I crave the hospitality of its esteemed columns for the publication of this article.

Unlike my predecessors, I am not going to oppose Mr. Anil Baran Roy with facts and figures which are often most misleading and which are sufficiently boring to the readers. We have enought of it. Now let us give a chance to our imagination and commonsense. Mr. Roy has described graphically the futility of the Khadi movement and also the glory of industrialism. Of course at one place he is generous enogh to admit indirectly that some good social work has been done in villages by Khadi-workers, but considers that they "could have brought more light and awakening to the villagers by rousing them to raise their standard of living." But he does not suggest any practical scheme of work to rouse the masses.

MACHINERY AND INDIA.

He also seems to be well-versed in the dark picture of industrial life, but dismisses it as it is true only of the early days of industrial revolution. So far as his observation goes and that too from his point of view he is right. But unfortunately he does not go beyond that to see anything really good in the Khadi movement. Nor does he use his imagination to see anything fundamentally wrong in the blind application of machinery in India. I admit that all that he speaks of Western countries, is applicable in India if other things are equal. But it is not so. He is simply carried away by "a higher standard of living", which industrialism alone can give to the teeming millions of India. When he glorifies the progress of Western countries he entirely forgets the tyranny of exploitation which is at the root of all their glittering material advancement. So long as there were weaker and disorganized nations in the world everything went well with these industrial countries. But that is no longer possible.

EVILS OF INDUSTRIALISM.

Take for example the case of England She is one of the greatest manufacturing countries and commands the biggest market and the widest dominions in the world. Her progress has been continuous for the last two or three centuries. And she has also passed through the beginning stage of the industrial revolution. In spite of all these things, one of the greatest problems the British Parliament is facing today is that of unemployment among a small population of 40 millions. She always lives under the terror of a boycott movement of her articles either in India, China or Egypt. If this is the fate of England how can an "industrial India" with her 300 millions of human beings find market for her manufactured articles? Even if there is market, how long will India, with her poor high-scale manufacturing traditions, take to compete with the Western countries which have developed high industrial traditions? Therefore let us be sincere and sensible in our analitic study of the history of industrialism. Now the only way for the industrial countries is exploitation with the help of military forces as England is doing in the Eastern countries. We all witness how this blindness for exploitation has made England even to ignore the elementary right of 300 millions of human beings to rule over their destinies. This is the glory of industrialism to which Mr. Roy invites India to join. What is the use of gaining the wealth of the whole world and losing your own soul?

WHAT KHADI CLAIMS?

Now to the Khadi movement. In pointing out a few plain facts about Khadi, Mr. Roy has ignored many other facts which are more fundamental. As for the efficacy of Khadi in solving the problem of poverty, we do not claim that it can raise the standard of living of the peasant to the extent to which Mr. Roy imagines industrialism can raise. We only say that if it is taken to by the farmers, it can at least add 'dal' and 'ghee' to their dry bread. Of course if they can earn more money by any honest means no Khaddarite will stand in their way. Nor is any Khaddarite against the improvement of our agricultural conditions. But of course no sensible man can tolerate the introduction of machinery to an extent to which the peasant cannot afford. As for any other cottage industry, nothing has been suggested so far which may be universally applied throughout India. Mere reduction of working hours is not a blessing. After all what is really required is a morally clean and disciplined life which alone can raise humanity to contentment which is the 'summum bonum' of life.

SLOW BUT STEADY.

That I venture to say (if the Anti-Khaddarite is not sensible to shocks) is possible through Khadi. No doubt the

(Continued on page 10.)

ANDHRAS AND FURTURE CONSTITUTION

WORK BEFORE BOMBAY ANDHRAS

(BY N. C. NARSINHA ACHARYA,

Pundit Motilal is undoubtedly a great and a constructive statesman, but his Report has unfortunately failed to come up to the expectations formed be mentioned the Andhras. This is inevitable when so many conflicting interests are to be considered but it is regrettable that inspite of the fact that the Congress had constituted linguistic provinces long ago, the Nehru Committee failed to take note of an incessant demand which has been in the air for the last so many years, under the convenient plea that the Committee members had received no communication from Andhras. My question to the members is—Had they received communications and representations for every thing they tackled? If not why did they shelve this very important question?

NEHRU v. DR. PATTABHI.

From the beginning it appeared as though the Pundit might do something not to show any importance to the Andhras. It will be remembered that the greatest opponent to the proposal of Pundit Nehru to prepare the so-called Swaraj constitution was Dr. Pattabhi, when the All-India Congress Committee met in Bombay. Then the Pundit had some very harsh words to say to any who suspected his bonafides and maintained that the so-called constitution was only a bid for the Simon Commission. Pundit Motilal and his colleagues may ignore the Andhra demand for Swaraj itself, but I hope that Andhras as a whole will rise to the occasion and see that their true demand is not thrown overboard onaccount of the indifference shown to it in the Nehru Report. The Andhras who are most sensitive of their national honour know well enough that in spite of the praises lavished on the so-called Swaraj Constitution, it is in danger, so far as they are concerned, of remaining one of the many paper constntutions that have been made from time to time to suit some special contingency or other.

ARE ANDHRAS LESS IMPORTANT THAN SINDHIS AND KERALAS?

Curiously enough, the Nehru Committee has carved out provinces to the Sindhis and Keralas, as if to show that their question was an all-embracing one so far as they viewed it. If they had treated the whole question in a 'scrappy' way and relegated the whole question of linguistic distribution to the back-ground, then there might have been no cause for any complaint; but that they, in some sense tried to tackle the question of the Keralas and the Sindhis and omitted the question of the Andhra Province, may, I am sorry to say, be taken to be a deliberate attempt on their part to throw the question of the Andhra Province completely overboard.

WILL THE BOMBAY ANDHRAS WAKE UP?

Under these circumstances what is the duty of the Bombay Andhras? The Bombay Andhras are said to be most sensitive so far as the questions affecting their promise are concerned; but will they simply acquiesce in what the Pundit and his colleagues had done, or will they show to the world what and how they feel on this question. I am sure that the Bombay Andhras will not create where there is none, any unnecessary trouble in the body-politic; but when there are serious omissions which may be regarded in some sense personal and no less deliberate then it is their duty to point their finger to them and get them remedied before it is too late. I am sure that the Bombay Andhra Association and others will before long express themselves strongly on this question which is so dear to every Telugu, but which is unfortunately left in the lurch by the "National Swaraj Schemers."

Notes of the Day.

From Frying Pan Into Fire.

The Croat leader Doctor Matschek is an ultra-optimist if he thinks that the Serbian King's coup d'etat means the bursting of the fetters. It is quite true that the seven year old constitution which has just been abolished perpetrated injustices on the Croats. It is also true that the Skupshtina was generally hostile to them. But to change a Parliament and a Constitution is one thing; to do away with them is quite a different one. The Croats ought to know better than to hope that an absolute monarchy will redress their grievances. They have been deprived now of even those rights which an unsatisfactory constitution gave to them. They have also lost, with the rest of the kingdom, any voice in administration however ineffective it might have been. What they have got in return is the probability, if not certainty, of greater misfortunes to which the history of Dictatorship unmistakably points. Doctor Matschek is welcoming the cutting of the nose to spite the face—and all under protest against the original ugliness of that face!

Is It Prohibition?

The Government of Bombay propose to bring forward a Bill to amend the Abkari Act of 1878 so as to control the possession of mhowra flowers throughout the Presidency. In a lengthy note accompanying the text of the Bill, the Government state that illicit distillation of mhowra flowers has grown enormously so as to go out of the control of the Excise authorities and that there can be no other effective remedy to check such distillation than the proposed Bill, which they say is absolutely necessary "to promote temperance prohibition, public morality and law-abidingness, uplifting of the Bhils and jungle dwellers and safeguarding the public revenue." With all legitimate attempts of Government to promote prohibition the public will fully sympathise. But care must be taken that the remedy is not worse than the disease. When, however, Government fight shy of complete prohibition even in one single district where there is little or no chance of illicit distillation, or grudge Local Option in respect of prohibition, when they fail to restrict adequately the number of liquor shops or the quantities of liquor sold therein, but only come out with a proposal to control mhowra flowers throughout the Presidency, the public will necessarily beware.

—Or Government Monopoly?

The difficulty about the proposed Bill is that in several parts of the, Presidency mhowra flowers are used by poor people as part of their food and fodder for their cattle. Government only state that mhowra is nowhere the "staple" food—for man or beast. But Government control of even a part of the food may mean a hardship to the poor. And after all it is yet to be proved that illicit distillation is really so enormous as Government would make it out to be or that it cannot be checked by other and less drastic means than those proposed. The whole question will in any case have to be referred to a competent Committee of official and non-official members of the Legislative Council. Government's Note contains the following interesting observation: "The reduction of facilities for the Bhils and similar classes of debauching themselves with cheap liquor obtained from unlimited supplies of mhowra will improve their morale and earning capacity to a degree far out-weighing any deprivation of mhowra as an occasional food." A permissible adaptation of the above remark is that the abolition of Government's 'licit" liquor shops which tempt psople to debauch themselves will so improve their morale and earning capacity as to far outweigh the loss of revenue to Government.

A Progressive University.

The Annual Report of the University of Mysore for 1927-28 testifies to the rapid progress of the University in various directions. The University is not content with the routine academic work in its colleges and holding examinations but helps post-graduate research work in various ways. It gives handsome honoraria to authors and has offered during the year two prizes of Rs. 500 each for the two best books in Kannada on certain selected subjects, one of which is "History of Mahomedan Civilisation." The Report also states the research work done by various Professors of the University. Another commendable activity of the University is its system of Extensive Lectures; 15 courses being delivered during the year on a wide range of subjects. It is significant that six courses were delivered in Kannada. The Mysore University is certainly one of the most progressive Universities in India.

PUNJAB EX-SOLDIERS PRACTISE SATYAGRAHA

Two Thousand Strong March to Government House

WHERE IS OUR REWARD FOR WAR SERVICES?

—:o:—

Police Block Their Way But They are Determined to See Governor

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

A strange situation has arisen regarding the ex-soldiers in the Province who have been pressing their claim for grants of land or other means of livelihood in recognition of their services in the War.

About 2,000 ex-soldiers arrived here yesterday under the leadership of Risaldar Anup Singh. They belong to all communities, though the Sikhs predominate. Many of them had served in the War, including some retired Indian Officers and others with the rank of Captain. About 75 women and a number of children who lost their guardians in the Great War accompanied the party.

This afternoon they marched in a procession towards the Government House to see the Governor but their way to Government House was blocked by the Police, who persuaded the party, unsuccessfully to change their plan. Later, however, their Jatedar, it is reported, was taken into police custody. Up to the time of wiring (7 p.m.) they are determined to see the Governor and are lying on the Melaram Road near the District Court Office inspite of bitter cold.—A. P.

RELEASE OF LEADER DEMANDED

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The Police blockade had by 9 p.m. been removed, the Governor having left on a tour.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press the ex-soldiers stated that they would remain lying on the road till their leader was released. They added that they meant no harm to Government and wished to interview the Governor in order to place their grievances before him.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST LEADER INSTITUTED

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The Punjab Government has issued the following statement:—Last month Risaldar Anupsingh brought about 7,000 ex-soldiers to Lahore with the intention of marching them to Government House to see the Governor in order to secure grant of land and employment and ventilate the grievances. The men were informed by the Deputy Commissioner that if they would select a deputation of five men they would be heard and their grievances would be investigated by the District Soldiers Board which would report on them through the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts concerned to the Government.

REFUSE TO ELECT REPRESENTATIVES.

The ex-soldiers did not however, reach an agreement as regards the formation of a deputation of five persons and after staying for some days in Lahore dispersed to their homes. Their names were communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of the their district and the District Soldiers Board of the districts concerned have begun to get into touch with them and to enquire into their grievances.

Meanwhile Risaldar Anupsingh collected another band of 700 or 800 ex-service men who arrived at Lahore on the January 7th. They were met by a number of Indian officers belonging to various District Soldiers Board who advised them to go their homes and lay their claims and grievances before the Soldiers Board in their districts which were already investigating other claims and grievances of this nature. Similar advice was offered to by the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner of Lahore. Risaldar Anup Singh, however, continued to express his intention of taking the whole body of men to Government House.

The following order of the Government was then read out to them and copies were distributed in vernacular:—"The District Soldiers' Boards will investivate the grievances of those who give in their names and any other ex-soldier in their districts who may approach them. 2. The results of the Soldiers' Board Enquiry will be forwarded by the Deputy Commissioners concerned to Government. 3. The Government will consult the Provincial Soldiers' Boards before deciding on a case. 4. People should go home. 5. Government can come to no decision until the reports of the District Soldiers' Boards are received but His Excellency is willing to give time to see five Indian officers on the general question pending the receipt of the result of the enquiry by the District Soldiers' Board. The remainder must, however, depart quietly to their homes".

DETERMINED TO DISREGARD ORDER

Risaldar Anup Singh expressed his intention of disregarding the order and marched in a body down to Government House at 2 p.m. The next day inspite of his being informed by the Deputy Commissioner that this could not be permitted, as on the morning of January 8, Risaldar Anup Singh persisted in his intention. Proceedings have been taken against him under Section 107 Cr. P.C. the party of ex soldiers are camping in the suburbs of Lahore. They have not yet chosen any representatives and have refused to disperse to their homes.—A. P.

DEOGHAR CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL

PATNA, Jan. 8.

Individual cases are being argued by the defence counsel in the Deoghar Conspiracy appeal in the Patna High Court.—A. P.

NO MARRIED BOY TO APPEAR FOR MATRIC

—:o:—

PENALISE KID MARRIAGES

AS WOMEN SOCIAL REFORMERS WOULD HAVE IT

PATNA, Jan. 8.

A deputation of the All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform led by Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhya and Mrs. P. K. Sen waited on the Age of Consent Committee to-day. The members of the Deputation extended support to Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill and pleaded for the raising of the age of consent in the case of married and unmarried girls to 16 and 18 respectively. They favoured legislation fixing the minimum age of marriage in the case of girls at 16 and boys at 21.

They stated that women felt strongly on the question of child marriage and advocated the penalising of early marriages. In their opinion early marriages were the main cause of infantile mortality. In the case of a breach of the marriage law they gave the right of complaint to social reform organisations. They also favoured the registration of marriages. They subscribed to the suggestion for prohibiting admission of married boys in high schools and for matriculation examination in the future.—A. P.

SET-BACK TO DEMOCRACY IN SERBIA

—:o:—

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Mindful of the fact that the first shot of the Great War was fired at Serajevo, newspapers devote considerable attention to the set-back to the democracy in Serbia.

"Daily Herald" speaks of the muzzling of the nation, but other newspapers wish King Alexander good luck in his attempt to repair the damage wrought by political dissensions.—Reuter.

DIAMOND DIGGERS MEETING PASSES OFF QUIETLY

—:o:—

VOTE OF "NO CONFIDENCE" IN GOVT. ADOPTED

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Port Nolloth.—The meeting of the diamond diggers passed off peacefully. The idea of resorting to force was not endorsed. A vote of "no confidence" in the Government was passed and a deputation appointed to wait on the Government. Further meeting has been fixed for January 31.—Reuter's Special.

DUTCH AIR MAIL TO EAST

—:o:—

ARE IRAQ AERODROMES NO LONGER AVAILABLE TO THEM?

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Batavia.—Two members of the Volksraad have sent letter to Government asking if it is true that military aerodromes in Iraq are no longer available for the Dutch civil aeroplanes and if so, why The also ask whether the resolution is likely to be rescinded and whether the Government has considered the question of following another air route to the Dutch East Indies.—Reuter's Special.

HOLLAND-DUTCH-INDIES TELEPHONE

WIRELESS SERVICE OPENED TO PUBLI

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Hague.—The Holland-Dutch Indies wireless telephone service was officially opened to the public on Monday with speeches by Ministers of Public Works and Colonies to which the Governor of the Dutch-Indies replied.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKETS TEAM

A. BELL INCLUDED IN ENGLISH

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Cape Town.—The South African Board of Control has decided to include in the team A. Bell of Western Province, bowler to tour England.—Reuter.

GEELONG V. M. C. C.

A DRAWN MATCH

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Geelong.—The one-day fixture between M.C.C. team touring Australia and Geelong resulted in a draw M.C.C. 289 for 7 declared. Geelong 124 for 6.—Reuter.

HENRY ARTHUR JONES DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Death is announced of Henry Arthur dissensions.—Reuter's Special.

REBELS TAKE TO FLIGHT

—:o:—

AFGHAN OFFICIAL VERSION

GOVERNOR'S NEGOTI- ATIONS WITH SHINWARIS CONTINUE

LONDON, Jan. 8.

An Afghan official telegram sent from Kabul last evening states that the rebels is the Northern Provinces, on being re-bombarded by the Afghan Artillery are dispersing farther North.

The situation at Kabul and in the Provinces is normal. The Governor of Jallalabad Province is successfully continuing negotiations with the Shinwaris.—A. P.

SAUNDERS MURDER ECHO

—:o:—

"NAV JIVAN SABHA" PRESIDENT RE-ARRESTED

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

It is reported that Daulatram Khanna, President of the "Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha" of Jullundhar has been again arrested. His arrest is said to be connected with the investigation into the murder of Mr. Saunders.—A.P.

VOLCANO ERUPTION HAVOC

30 PERSONS REPORTED DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Buenos Aires.—The Chilean volcanoes and losses in the livestock and property tion. Several persons have been killed, of Calbuco and Puyehue are in eruption are very large.—Reuter.

30 SOULS PERISH

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Buenos Aires.—The death roll in the volcanic eruptions mentioned earlier is expected to be about 30. The disturbance is subsiding.—Reuter.

NEW INDIAN LOAN

—:o:—

RESULT SO FAR CONSIDERED CREDITABLE

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The newspapers regard the result of the Indian Loan as very creditable. In view of all the circumstances, they do not anticipate underwriters will have long to nurse the holdings as the stock is sure to appeal to "Safety First" investor, especially if, as it seems probable, political outlook in India improves.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

More than 2,400 attended the meeting of the Diamond Diggers. The Government telegram offering married unemployed workers 90d. and single unemployed workers 54d. daily was received coldly. The Committee condemned the attempt to rush the State diggings.—Reuter's Special.

HOOGHLY STEAMER COLLISION

—:o:—

PILGRIM SHIP FOUNDERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Tenthousand-ton steamer "Walton Hall," collided with the "Doriya," a 500-tonner on the Hooghly on Sunday night. The "Doriya" foundered. The collision occurred off Middleton lightship near Saugor. The "Walton Hall" was entering the port on her voyage from New York. The "Doriya" was also calling at Calcutta with pilgrims from Chandbally. The "Walton Hall" crashed into "Doriya" in the dark and the little steamer had disappeared in two hours. No lives were lost. The passengers and crew of the "Doriya" were picked up by the "Walton Hall" which limped into port with gaping holes in the bows.—A.P.

GERMANO-AFRICAN STEEL AGREEMENT

EMPHATIC DENIAL OF REPORTS

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Johannesburg.— Doctor Vanderbyl, Chairman of the South African Iron and Steel Corporation, has cabled an emphatic denial of the recent newspaper reports of an agreement with Gutehoff-Numgshuette firm. He states that no settlement whatever has been reached nor has it even been decided whether consulting engineers should be employed. He adds that an official statement will not be made until final arrangements have been concluded.—Reuter.

(In this connection Reuter reported as follows on 29th December:—

"The "Star" reports that the Government representatives on the board of the new Union Iron and Steel Corporation have concluded an agreement with the German firm of Gutehoff-Nungshutte, under which the German steel expert Herr Lilge will be appointed the Technical Manager of the projected Steel Works on a salary of £7,000 per annum, Gutehoff-Nungshutte acting as the Consulting Engineers for the scheme at a fee of £100,000. The firm will draw up the plans for the works and claim the first refusal of the order for the necessary plant. The contract is expected to involve £3,000,000. The appointment of the officials, however, is subject to the decision of a meeting of the full Board.")

ANOTHER "BARDOLI" IN SIGHT?

Proposed Increases In Land Assessment Resented

—:o:—

PEASANTS START ORGANISING IN NASIK

A correspondent wires from Nasik under date January 8:—

The thirty years settlement report recommending 33 and 40 per cent. increases in land assessment has created a great stir in the Baglan Taluka of the Nasik District. A largely attended conference of peasants was held at Nampur last week-end. Mr. Pradhan, M.L.C., presided. Over three thousand delegates from all the villages of Baglan Taluka attended the conference. A Peasants' Committee was appointed to protect the peasants' interests before the Commissioner who is likely to make an inquiry in Baglan. It has been decided that no one should appear before the Commissioner without previously consulting with the Peasants' Committee. It is stated that Baglan will follow Bardoli unless the Government redresses the grievances of the peasants.—A. P.

FAVOURABLE TURN IN KING'S HEALTH

—:o:—

ABSENCE OF DOWNWARD MOVEMENT

PALACE CIRCLES MORE HOPEFUL

LONDON, Jan. 8.

There is a distinctly more hopeful atmosphere in the Palace circles due to the threefold more favourable portent: firstly absence of downward movement, secondly only two doctors Sir Stanley Hewitt and Lord Dawson attended the Palace to-night, and finally doctors' satisfaction extends to twenty-four hours as implied by their decision to omit morning the bulletin.—Reuter.

A QUIET DAY ON MONDAY

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A bulletin issued at 7-45 p.m. to-day says that the King had quiet day. Condition is unchanged. No bulletin will be issued to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

MR. MIRZA MAHOMED RAPI ELECTED RANGOON'S NEW MAYOR

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

At the monthly general meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation held this evening after the swearing in of the new Councillors elected in the present general election, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Rafi, M.L.C. was elected President for the current year vice M. M. Ohn Ghine M.L.C. The retiring president, defeating his rival Mr. Mahomed Azzam by a majority of five votes.

Mr. H. Sams, director general of posts and telegraphs reached Rangoon on January and will stay there until 15th instant when he will reurn to India.

"QUESTIONMARK" BEATS ALL RECORD

FOKKER MONOPLANE'S FLYING ENDURANCE

REFUELLING IN AIR PRACTICABLE

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Los Angeles.—All records for flying endurance have been beaten by Fokker monoplane "questionmark" which landed after flying for 150 hours and 46 minutes in the neighbourhood of Los Angeles. It definitely established the practicability of refuelling in the air by means of petrol let down through hose from an aeroplane overhead.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 8th January:—Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Mr. D. S. Burn, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir (JR.) Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Bombay and Mrs. Martindale, Flag Captain P. Macnamara, Mr. W. A. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Dalal, Lt.-Col. R. A. Bryden, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. G T B Hext, Paymaster Captain J. L. Syson, Captain and Mrs. H Morland, Commander D R Ritchie, Paymaster Commander J W E Gilhespy, Commander the Hon.'ble Walter Carson, Lt.-Col. H. R. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. H C B Mitchell, Dr. Margaret Balfour, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Geddis, Mr. and Mrs. C H Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. T E Grant and Major and Mrs. J E Hughes.

FALSE STATEMENTS REPUDIATED

Mr. Jayakar and Congress Money

In a statement to the Press Mr. M. R. Jayakar says:—

The reports in the Press regarding certain moneys said to be due by me to the All-India Congress Committee and to which reference appears to have been made at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, are both incorrect and misleading. It is not correct that the sum outstanding with me was Rs. 6,000 or that out of that sum I accepted liability for Rs. 3,000 only and repudiated responsibility for the balance.

WHERE THE MONEY CAME FROM.

The facts are that certain sums were collected by Pandit Malaviya at the time of the Punjab disorders. I was in charge of the preparation and publication of the Punjab Disorders Inquiry Committee's Report and there was an unexpended balance of Rs. 4,385 lying with me. This sum was shown in a statement of account published in March 1921 as unexpended amount remaining with me. It so remained with me till 1925, when the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee claimed it on the basis of a resolution passed by that body whereby the ownership of the amount was vested in the All-India Congress Committee.

"NO SUM REMITTED TO ME."

The questions that arose then were firstly, whether the All-India Congress Committee was strictly entitled to receive the amount and secondly, whether the Congress was entitled to utilise any part of the proceeds of the Fund collected for Punjab Relief in 1919, for the election purposes of the Swaraj Party at the time of the last general election. I, however, raised no difficulties and agreed to pay the whole amount, and have accordingly paid Rs. 2,248 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,137 shown in the Congress accounts. It is totally untrue either that any portion of the sum was remitted to me or that I declined responsibility for any part thereof.

"THE COLLAPSE OF CONGRESS"!

Dr. Besant on Gandhiji's "Wild Cat Schemes"

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Dr. Annie Besant writing in "New India" under the caption "Congress Muddle" says:—

Mr. Gandhi's influence on polities since he came to India has always been destructive. I remember how when I expressed to Mr. Gokhale before Mr. Gandhi's arrival in India my pleasure at his coming and my hope that he would be of great help in winning freedom for India that wise and far seeing statesman replied, "No, you are mistaken. Mr. Gandhi will cause a great set-back to our political movement."

WILD CAT SCHEMES.

His words have proved to be sadly true. The wild cat movements of Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience had devastated the political field, blighting the promising harvest that was showing its green shoots above the soil.

Of course I opposed these insane propositions but the wave of fanatical fetish worship swept over India and carried all before it.

NOT A POLITICIAN.

When has Mr. Gandhi entered the political arena without bringing about "the Himalayan blunders?" He is not a politician. He is a vague dreamy mystic, out of touch with the ordinary human nature.

Concluding Dr. Besant says: "The collapse of the Congress as a political organisation during 1929 leaves all politicians free to go their own way. The Nehru Report remains as the rallying point for those among them who mean business."—A. P.

"POLITICALLY UNWISE"

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer in a press interview characterises the Congress resolution as politically unwise and harmful to the best interests of the nation and to the peaceful evolution just as he considered it unwise and dangerous for Government to put off reforms.—A. P.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTORS CHARGED WITH CAUSING HURT

—:o:—

SYRIAN DANCER'S COMPLAINT

A MIDNIGHT AFFAIR ON BELLASIS ROAD

Mr. P. L. Thacker Presidency Magistrate Sixth Court is engaged in hearing a case of voluntarily causing hurt and abetment launched by a Syrian dancer, Miss Victoria and her husband Maroof against two sub-inspectors, Alim and Bhagwe, and 3 police constables attached to the Nagpada and Agripada police station.

According to the story of the complainants it would appear that on the 31st July last they left a friend's house at Moreland Road a little after midnight and came up to Bellasis Road to find a conveyance. One of the accused it is alleged came up seized the complainant Maroof, and put his hand in his pocket. Alarmed at this incident, and believing the accused to be a thief the complainants shouted "Chor chor" when the other accused all came up and belaboured both the complainants and took them to the police station where they were charged with disorderly behaviour.

The complainants accordingly filed a complaint before the 6th Court charging the two police officers, and the three police constables with causing hurt and abetment. In regard to this complaint the Court issued a notice on the police officers and constables, calling upon them to show cause why process should not issu against them, On hearing the parties, the Court directed the notice to be converted into summons. The case now sands adjourned.

ARREARS OF RENT IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHAWLS

—:o:—

TENANTS RECEIVE FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee on Tuesday consideration was given to the application from tenants of chawls adjoining the buildings and semi-permanent sheds in Chorgully and Chamarbaug which stated:—

Owing to the mill strike, our condition has been rendered quite helpless, and as the general condition of the mill is not yet satisfactory, it has become very trying for us to provide food and clothing to our women and children. Under the hard circumstances, we beg to make request that you would kindly grant us exemption from paying 4 months' rent."

CHIEF OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION.

The Chief Officer's note, dated 17th December 1928 stated:—

"The request is signed by 57 tenants occupying rooms in acquired buildings and semi-permanent camps near Windsor Road. There are in all 595 tenants in these buildings and camps. The total monthly rent is Rs. 2,825-3-0, the average being about Rs. 4-12-0, per tenement. Individual rents vary from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 5-8-0

The demand for November amounted to Rs. 2,825-3-0, and the recovery to Rs. 3,308-8-0, the arrears being reduced by Rs. 482-5-0 Fifty tenants living in one building (rent Rs. 296-12-0) paid nothing The total arrears outstanding against 595 tenants at the end of November was Rs. 15,410.

The tenants like all others of their class have been badly hit by the mill strike but the vast majority of them appear to be willing and anxious to pay off their arrears and will no doubt do so by degrees.

It appears likely that the petition was organized by the tenants who paid no rent during the last month.

I recommend that the tenants be informed that they will be expected to pay off their arrears and that reasonable time will be given them to do so. The fifty who live in Case 28 will be watched and if they do not pay at least the current demand they will be dealt with."

The Committee approved of the Chief Officer's recommendation.

The Improvements Committee sanctioned Rs. 750/- towards The Bombay National and Health Week as the privious year.

BAN ON MAHATMAJI'S PORTRAIT

V. J. T. STUDENTS' FUND

The Hon. Secretary of the V. J. T. Institute Students Propaganda Committee announces the following collections:—

Rs. 40-1-0, collected from all the masses of all casts & creeds attached to the Institute Hosttl on 29th Nov. Lalaji's mourning day, Rs. 10-0-0, from a Sympathiser. Rs. 23-0-0, collected from Students of the Textile dept. Total Rs. 73-1-0.

Collections are still in progress.

YOUTH MOVEMENT AT KALOL

KALOL, Jan. 7.

A meeting of the local students was held at Kalol in the English School Compound, with a view to form a Youth League in this town. Speeches were made emphasising the necessity and benefits resulting from such institution at this critical juncture of India. There was a favourable response. Mr. Purshottamdas Sheth was selected president unanimously and many joined the League, which numbered about twenty persons.

POLICE AT SALVATIONIST MEETING

SITUATION VERY DELICATE

AMERICA THREATENS BREAKAWAY

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Police will be stationed at Sunbury on-Thames on the occasion of the Salvationist High Council meeting. None will be admitted without permit The situation is very delicate in view of the possibility of American breakaway if General Booth prevails. The possibility of the General attending and speaking is not excluded. It is significant that a bulletin to-night (first for some time) says that General Booth is progressing satisfactorily to recovery and is now well able to give decisions and advise on important matters—Reuter.

GENERAL BOOTH NOT TO ATTEND MEETING

LONDON, Jan. 8.

It is officially announced that General Booth will not attend meeting of the Salvation Army High Council, which opens to-day.—Reuter.

LEADERSHIP OF SALVATION ARMY

—:o:—

HIGH COUNCIL MEETING HELD IN SECRECY

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Commissioner Higgins was elected President of the meeting of the High Council of the Salvation Army which opened at Sunbury Court to-day to consider the question of the leadership of the Army.

The delegates were pledged to secrecy.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

INTERMEDIATE M. B. B. S. EXAM

The following candidates have passed the Examination.

CLASS I.

R. D. Jayavant.

CLASS II.

J. F. Aguiar K. M. Akut, H. K. Ambike, L. H. Athale, N. M. Banerjie, S. V. Bapat, M. N. Basrai, J. L. Bhajiwalla, E. J. J. Borges. J. R. Chico B. A. Daruvala, *T. S. Daver*, M. S. Deo, S. G. Deosthali, C. K Desai, J. N. Desai, *S. D. Desai*, M. M. Deshpande, S. K. Deshpande, J. A. Dhacka, U. V. Dhumatkar, B. P. Divgi, H. K. Doctor, R. A. Gandhi, R. I. George, G. N. Ghanekar, V. V. Gharpure, J. N. Gokhale, A. H. Ismail, R. K. Joglekar, S. G. Joshi, V. V. Kane, R. H. Karmarkar, V. A. Karmarkar, S. V. Karpe, I. K. Kazi, A. W. Khan, V. G. Khare, *Y. Kharoshikar*, P. B. Koppiker, W. S. Kothare, S. A. Lyall, N. C. Mandalia, R. K. Modi, H. T. Munshi, S. A. Nathan, P. T. Parikh, G. M. Patel, I. D. Patel, J. C. Patel K. G. Patel, M. C. Pereira, V. P. Phadke, B. S. Prabhu, P. Raghavan, J. G. Rodrigues, G. Rohatgi, R. Rohatgi, E. F. Rosario, V. R. Sane, Mr. J. Shah, N. W. Singnapurkar P. M. Solanki. B. D. Telang, C. T. Thakar, V. T. Trivedi, T. H. Tulpule, R. A. Vaidya, N. S. Variava, B. A. Wadia, G. S. Wagle.

AWARDS.

No. 23 wins the Sir James Fergusson, Lady Reay and Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia Scholarships.

SYNDICATE'S REPORT ON VERIFICATION FEE

—:o:—

The following is the Report of the Syndicate on Dr. Viegas's proposal to reduce the fee for the verification of marks at the School-Leaving Examination:—

On payment of a fee of Rs. 2 any candidate can obtain a table showing the number of marks secured by him in each head of the Examination.

If he pays Rs. 5 he can get a statement showing the number of marks obtained by him in each paper in every head of the Examination.

It takes nearly a month and a half to dispose of applications of these two kinds.

The totals made by the Examiners are always checked in the office and if any mistakes are detected, they are asked to correct them under their initials.

When a candidate finds that the number of marks obtained by him in any head or paper falls short of his expectations and expresses a doubt as to the correctness of the total, it is checked again. If he expresses a fear that the difference between his expectations and the marks actually allotted to him is due to the omission on the part of the Examiners to examine both of his sections, the mark-list is again scrutinised. In both these cases the candidate is duly informed of the result of the investigation made by the Office and no fee is charged.

It will be thus seen that ample facilities are afforded to enable the candidate to ascertain how he has done in particular subjects and also ample safeguards are provided against the possibilities of any wrong being done in the ordinary course.

But over and above these cases, there is the case in which the candidate wants to make sure that all the answers given by him under any head have been examined and marked by the Examiners.

At the School Leaving Examination, there are 29 subjects. Each candidate takes nine papers of which six are

GUJARAT COLLEGE STRIKE

The students of the F. Y. Class of the Gujarat College, Amedabad loitering in the College compound following their decision to empty the classes as a result of Principal's order to fine students who absented themselves from College on Simon Boycott Day.

DANCING GIRL REFUSED DISCHARGE

—:o:—

JUDGE LEAVES HER AT MERCY OF CREDITRS

SARIS AND BLOUSES TAKEN ON CREDIT

At the Insolvancy sitting of the High Court before Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Kapadia appealed for discharge on behalf of Sundarabai Gitabai Jadhav, a professional singing and dancing girl.

Mr. Kapadia said that the insolvant was earning well formerly, but latterly she could not pay her creditors.

Mr. Justice Davar:—Who are her creditors? "Tabla and Sarangiwallas?"

Mr. Kapadia replied that they were cloth merchants.

Mr. Justice Davar:—She bought saris and blouses from them on credit?

Mr. Kapadia:—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship said he would leave her at the mercy of her creditors and refused to grant her discharge.

APPEAL IN BELGAUM BRIBERY CASE

—:o:—

HEARING AT THE HIGH COURT

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, Justices Murphy and Mirza heard the appeal of C. E. Ring formerly Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, who, was sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge to two years' regourous imprisonment and Rs. 2000 qne for receiving bribe.

Ring and eight others including Inspectors Turner and Moghe were convicted by the Sessions Judge of the offences of criminal conspiracy and receiving bribes. The other accused were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. All of them appealed to the High Court.

Messrs. S. G. Velinkar, M. K. Azad, O'Gorman, Kelkar and Nabiullah represented the accused. The appeal was opposed on behalf of Government by Advocate General Sir J. B. Kanga and Mr. P. B. Shingne.

The charge against Mr. Ring and the two others was of receiving a bribe of Rs. 1700. Nos. 4 to 10 who are cultivators were charged with offering the bribe in a criminal case which was being investigated by the police.

The case will take several days.

PRINCIPAL FINDLAY SHIRRAS.

Who seems bent upon teaching his students a lesson in discipline and loyalty as he understands them.

GUJARAT COLLEGE STRIKE

STUDENTS MEETING POSTPONED

MR. SIVADASANI TO SEE THE PRINCIPAL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 8.

The meeting of the Students of the Gujarat College, who have gone on strike, which was to have been held this evening, was postponed till to-morrow as Mr. H. B. Sivadasani M.L.C. is to see the Principal of the College to-morrow in connection with the strike.—A. P.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

Strike of students of Gujarat College continues. Dr. Hariprasad, President of the Youth League, exhorted them to hold out and assured them of the backing of the general public.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

In the share market jutes opened steady but a slightly easier feeling was noticeable. Outside support was not much in evidence. As the market advanced, however, more bullish support appeared and the close was firm at the best of the day. In coals better feeling prevailed and buyers appeared for some of the popular stocks, notably Raneegunge which were marked up by over four points while Katras and Jherriahs have to be written back by six points. In teas the steady tone continued and a moderate business was put through at level rates. In the miscellaneous the Burma Corporation kept in request and Madan Theatres were better otherwise there was no change of any note registered. The Government Securities were quietly steady.

The following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—3-1/2 p.c. Government paper 72/8. 5 p.c. loan 1945/55 103-10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1490 conty. 367.

Railway:—Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Light Railway 99/8.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpur Ord. 30/4, Muir Mill Pref. 51/8.

Jutes:—Alliance Ord. 640, Anglo-Indian Ord. 495, Pref. 123, Auckland 353, Bally Ord. 345, Barnagore 310, Belvedere 709, Budge Budge Ord. 645/8, Caledonian 820, Clive 41/8, Dalhousie Pref. 123, Empire 61, Fort Gloster Ord. 946/8, Fort William Ord. 474/8, Howrah 55/6, Kamarhatty 751, Kanknarrah Ord. 623/8, Pref. 106 Lawrence Ord. 784, Pref. 123, Lansdowne 314, Naihati Ord. 662, National 33/8, Pref. 123, Northbrook Pref. 123, Nuddea 57, Orient 326, Presidency 12/5, Reliance 87, Pref. 124, Union 820, Naverley 9/6.

Coals:—Bengal 357/8, Bhulanbararee 17, Dokaro and Ramgarh 9/8, Borrea 15/4, Burrakur 12/12, Burrakur Pref. 101, Central Kurkend 8/8, Equitable 18/10, Bhusick and Muslia 3/12, Katras Jherriah 50, Nazira 10/2, New Beerbhoom 11/12, Nodiha 3/8, Raneegunge 28/4.

Teas:—Bormahjan 8/8, Dimakusi 19/12, East India 19/8, Patakola Ord 1136, Teen Ali 21/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical Ord. 147, Rawalpindi Electric 18/4, United Provinces Alectric 137, Indian Iron and Steel 16/10, Kumardhubi Engineering Ord. 4/8, B. I. Corporation Ord. 4/4, Indian Wood Products 10, Madan Theatres 4/8, Midnapore Zemindary 132, Bengal-Assam Steamship Ord. 372, New Sava Sugar 4/4.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer 1s. 6-1/32d. and demand bank bills one 1s. 6-1/16d.—A. P.

On December 28 about 8-30 a.m. one Rangaswamy working in the Nundydroog Mine Tube Mill was found in the Andersonpet by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Detective Department and staff carrying sponge gold and amalgam valued at Rs. 116. He has been charge-sheeted and will be tried shortly by Special Magistrate.—A. P.

Oorgaum, Jan. 8.—On receiving certain information, the Detective Department of the Oorgaum Police last evening arrested three men employed in the Nundydroog Mine Tube Mill and found goldbearing sand weighing 67 ozs. concealed in their clothing. They, it is alleged, had also collected 67 ozs. of oxydised iron with a view to removing it. A case has been registered under Section 381 of the Indian Penal Code.

manager in charge thereof and the community is shocked to learn that in their attempt to bury the corpse in the said grave-yard, which is closed to excommunicated persons, the opponents of the community have owing to want of space with said grave-yard, dug up up two brick-built old graves. The community, therefore, approach the authorities concerned with the request that the persons involved in such a horrible and outrageous act should be severely dealt with in order to prevent a recurrence of such an incident.

NO CLAIM TO CALL DAWOODI BOHRAS.

This meeting of the Dawoodi Bohras, have learnt that the excommunicated perssos have sent up in the name of the community telegraphic and other messages form places such as, Burhanpur, Malegaon and Udaipur to the Government and other authorities regarding the burial of Amtullabai. The community, therefore, declares for the information of the public authorities, the press, its Mussalman brothers and other communities that these excommusicated persons, who can be counted on fingers, have no right to style themselves as Dawoodi Bohras and convene meetings, pass resolutions or express opinions in their name, as they presume to do.

This meeting has noted with extreme pain

the injustice done to the community by the way in which some of the local and motussil newspapers, their correspondents and others interested in the question have lent their ears to the false reports of the excommunicated persons about the burial of Amtullabai without knowing the true facts of the case, as proper enquiries will show that her corpse was, in fact, not buried at all in the Charni Road graveyard, though an attempt was made to do so. The community, therefore trusts that no premature opionion will be formed in the matter so as to prejudice the rights of the community.

GOVT. PROTECTION CALLED FOR.

This meetisg takes this opportunity of respectfully inviting the attention of H. E. the Governor-in-Council to the fact that, during the last several years, the merely handful opponents of the community have hade several attempts to harass and annoy its members ask lower their reputation in the eyes of the other communities by false deports malicciously spread so as to involve the revered religious Head of the community (His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb) in whatever disturbances occur owing to the mischievous acts of the excommunicated persons. This meeting records its gratitude for the attention paid by the Governwent to the grievances of the community in the past and urge that the time is now ripe for the authorities to protect this peace-loving mercantile community, who desire to follow its creed and observe its religious rights without external interference.

DEWAS PRINCE'S APPLICATION TO UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

ALLOW ME TO STUDY IN BOMBAY COLLEGE

'CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE FORCED ME TO LEAVE NORTHERN & CENTRAL INDIA'

At a meeting of the Bombay University Senate to be held on the 26th instant, the application of the Prince Vikramsinhrao of Dewas for seeking admission to the Junior B.A. Class in the Bombay University will be considered.

The Prince in the course of his application states:—

"I passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University and I subsequently passed the Intermediate Examination of that University as a private student. Thereafter I joined the Indore Christian College in the B.A. class and have kept four terms in that College after passing the Intermediate Examination. Having thus qualified myself to appear for the B.A. Examination of the Agra University to which that College is affiliated, I appeared for the Examination in March 1928 and passed in all subjects except General English. In the Junior B.A. Examination held in the College in 1927, I stood first in my class and secured a prize for general proficiency and being first in History in the College, I secured a prize in that subject also.

FORCED TO LEAVE INDORE.

Private circumstances forced me to leave the part of the country to which I belong and since the beginning of this year, I have been staying at Kolhapur which is within the jurisdiction of the Bombay University. My private circumstances make it impossible for me to spend another year in any place in Central or Northern India. It is therefore necessary to study in a College affiliated to the Bombay University in order that I may be able to get the B.A. degree in this University. Hence this application.

In June 1923, I joined the Rajaram College provisionally in the Senior B.A. class and applied to you for permission to do so. But you informed me that I can be eligible for the Junior B.A. class, provided I have passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the U. P. Board as a collegiate student. As I have submitted above I have passed that Examination as a private student. But in view of the fact that I have kept four terms in the B.A. class of the Christian College at Indore and in view of the circumstances mentioned above, I have to request that I may now be permitted at least to join the Junior Cass in a College affiliated to the the Bombay University".

The Principal of Rajaram College, Kolhapur endorsed as follows on the Prince's application:

"Passed on with compliments for favourable consideration. The undersigned is of opinion that the applicant's case is very strong in view of the facts mentioned in the application. The undersigned requests and recommends to the University to treat this as a special case and grant the applicant's request."

Dr. R. N. Ranina has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

"That, notwithstanding anything contained in regulation 160-A of the General Regulations of the University, Prince Vikramsinhrao Powar's application for a certificate of eligibility for admission to the Junior B.A. Class in this University be granted with retrospective effect from November 1928."

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GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURY-WALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURY-WALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road. Bombay.

N.B.—Owing to pressure of work replies cannot be written to all. Those only who remit a sum of Rs. 5 will receive a reply.

No advice can be given to anyone without consultation and examination.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation. (Advt.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my Special Article on the above subject which was published just before the last elections in the issue of the "Chronicle" dated 2nd January, 1926, I drew the pointed attention of the public to the results of reckless borrowing to the tune of no less than Rs. 11,65,61,500 during the 8 years, viz., 1917-18 to 1924-25 as against Rs. 7,40,50,272-11-9 outstanding on 31st March, 1918, after 52 years working which like the "Sword of Damocles" is hanging round the neck of not only the citizens born but the citizens yet unborn and the consequent dead weight of the Debt Charges to the tune of about Rs. 1-1/4 crores year in and year out on the Revenue and other receipts of the Corporation. I promised that article with the observations "The function of all Municipalities is to raise money, seeing that without money nothing at all can be done and this function which carries the power of taxation and borrowing is of intimate concern to the well-being of every class of citizens. To have freedom to handle tax money and borrowed money is obviously to have opportunity for mishandling it in two ways —one in raising it and the other in spending it." The task herein set out calls for further inquisition—this time from another angle of vision.

I have lately devoted some further time to the study of the Bombay Municipal Finances and examined and re-examined the figures for the past 6? years. The figures for the past 8 years (post-war) 1919-20 to 1927-28 and the figures for the preceding and the next preceding period of 8 years during the past 32 years are significant. These are embodied in the subjoined Table which I have specially compiled to show at a glance some of the vagaries of Municipal Taxation and Municipal Finance.

TABLE I.

Contrasted Table of Income and Expenditure from 1887-88 to 1927-28.
(In Rupees —— 00,000 omitted.)

Income.

Current year		Contrasted year		Increase
1895-96	68	1887-88	51	17
1903-04	85	1895-96	68	17
1911-12	127	1903-04	85	42
1919-20	183	1911-12	127	56
	463		331	132

Expenditure.

Current year		Contrasted year		Increase
1895-96	67	1887-88	58	9
1903-04	84	1895-96	67	17
1911-12	115	1903-04	84	31
1919-20	183	1911-12	115	68
	449		324	125

Results of each of last 8 years.

Income.

Current year		Contrasted year		Increase
1920-21	201	1919-20	183	18
1921-22	232	1920-21	201	31
1922-23	268	1921-22	232	36
	701		616	85
1923-24	279	1922-23	268	11
1924-25	302	1923-24	279	23
1925-26	305	1924-25	302	3
	886		849	37
1926-27	321	1925-26	305	16
1927-28	317	1926-27	321	4
	638		626	12
1927-28	317	1919-20	183	134

Expenditure.

Current year		Contrasted year		Increase
1920-21	202	1919-20	183	19
1921-22	225	1920-21	202	23
1922-23	262	1921-22	225	37
	689		610	79
1923-24	290	1922-23	262	28
1924-25	301	1923-24	290	11
1925-26	291	1924-25	301	10
	882		853	29
1926-27	301	1925-26	291	10
1927-28	314	1926-27	301	13
	615		592	23
1927-28	314	1919-20	183	131

The figures in the above Table tell their own tale. Suffice it to say that the expenditure during the past '8 years' (1919-20 to 1927-28) has risen to the tune of no less than Rs. 131 lakhs—a result which is in striking contrast with the fact that the expenditure during the previous '32 years' (1887-88 to 1919-20) did not rise beyond Rs. 125 lakhs. Doubtless the wants of the City are ever on the increase and therefore the expenditure must necessarily be ever on the increase. But that is no justification for increasing the expenditure (without providing adequate margin for shrinkage in the income) to such an extent as to assume alarming proportions. I say alarming because the result has been that the surpluses of 3 years, viz., 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23, aggregating Rs. 5,84,000 altogether disappeared in 1923-24 and the net surpluses of the next 3 years, viz., 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27, aggregating Rs. 19,65,000 were depleted to Rs. 2,54,000 in 1927-28. In the result these surpluses were raided upon within the past 5 years twice—firstly, in 1923-24 to the tune of Rs. 19,36,000; secondly, in 1927-28 to the tune of Rs. 17,10,000. The total expenditure or rather the total commitments amounted to the colossal figure of Rs. 3,14,45,875 in 1927-28 against Rs. 2,90,87,636 in 1925-26 when the predecessors of the Sitting Members of the Corporation retired. The increase of Rs. 23,58,238 was made up of the increases of Rs. 10,75,020 in 1926-27 and Rs. 12,83,219 in 1927-28. The latter increase rose to Rs. 17,10,628 by the deficit of Rs. 4,27,409 in the income which has outgrown abnormal increases or any increase on the present high scale of Rates and Taxes. In the result the citizens are sunk deeper and deeper with the commitments as aforesaid. The ball has been set rolling year in and year out and there is no knowing when and where it will stop. Can such a state of affairs be viewed with equanimity? Does not such a state of affairs strip some of the so-called representatives of the people of all pretence of being protectors of public purse and subject them to the charge of having either of ignorance or of design played into the hands of the Executive at the expense of the wards they supposedly guard?

The Table given below shows very disquieting results:—

TABLE II.

Table showing Actual Expenditure on Loan Works in violent contrast with Estimates.

(In Rupees —— 00,000 omitted.)

Loan and Development Funds and Trust Funds.

Year	Budget estimates	Revised estimates
1	2	3
1920-21	84	145
1921-22	103	145
1922-23	259	355
1923-24	413	579
1924-25	278	489
1925-26	185	225
1926-27	140	150
1927-28	93	102
	1555	2190

	Actuals.	Shortage between Actuals and Budget Estimates.	Shortage between Actuals and Revised Estimates.
1920-21	46	46 per cent.	69 per cent.
1921-22	77	25 per cent.	47 per cent.
1922-23	231	11 per cent.	35 per cent.
1923-24	338	18 per cent.	42 per cent.
1924-25	337	21 per cent.	31 per cent.
1925-26	162	12 per cent.	28 per cent.
1926-27	111	20 per cent.	26 per cent.
1927-28	72	23 per cent.	30 per cent.
	1374		

Note (1) It will be seen that in the financial year 1927-28 the actual expenditure fell short of the revised estimates by 30 per cent. notwithstanding the fact that the original demand made by the Heads of Departments was for Rs. 1,16,57,580, but it was cut down by the Commissioner to Rs. 1,10,95,859 and the Commissioner's estimate was cut down by the Standing Committee and the Corporation to Rs. 1,02,27,849.

(2) The preceding years show that the percentages by which the actuals had been less than the revised estimates were still greater except in 1926-27 and 1925-26 when the same were by no means small.

(3) The total figures of the last 8 years show that the provision made for grants as per revised estimates and budget estimates had respectively been Rs. 8,16,00,000 and Rs. 1,81,00,000 more than was proved to be necessary. The defect instead of being remedied is still more aggravated in the revised estimates.

and the notes at the foot thereof which are self-explanatory point to the same conclusions.

Over-budgetting Loan Works results in over-borrowing which again results in over-expenditure. The necessity of exercising utmost caution in framing estimates of requirements with a view to avoiding unnecessary burden of interest presented itself in 1921-22. The evil which is hydra-headed and deep-rooted instead of being nipped in the bud has been allowed to grow during the past 7 years. Can such state of affairs be tolerated in any business house for even 7 months?

In brief "Incompetence" if not "Incompetence" is writ large on the administration of those responsible for the results noted in the above Tables.

The Sitting Members of the Corporation are responsible for the last raid of Rs. 17,10,000 in 1927-28. Can they vouchsafe that we have seen the last of their raid or that there will be no increase in Rates and Taxes during the ensuing three years, viz., 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32?

Will the elected members of the Corporation collectively or individually answer the above neat question which is of considerable importance particularly to those members of the public who are enrolled as Voters in the Municipal Election Roll for the City of Bombay in force for the forthcoming Municipal Elections for which January 29th has been fixed as the polling day and who are victims to the aforesaid vagaries of Municipal Finance as a result of their sins of omission and commission?

Be their answer what it may, every voter owes a duty to himself to stand by the principle underlying the above question at any cost and not by any personalities having on him any claim of relationship or friendship or otherwise. Accordingly every voter must needs insist upon such guarantees before giving his vote according to his personal fancy to one or more of the numerous candidates who are out canvassing for votes not on merits—the sure shield for a really deserving candidate—but by putting cast and communal influences at work to serve their ulterior motives. The opportunists must needs be weeded out so also those who are uninitiated in the art of protecting public purse from raids from within or without and delivering the goods which they are most anxious to have in their custody or under their control. Will all the voters in all the wards act in concert to make a proper use of their respective votes and thereby avert the calamity with which they are threatened as a result of the serious inroads or the accumulated surpluses of the past several years as aforesaid? They need hardly be told "United we stand, Divided we fall". Will they awake, arise or be ever fallen? Needless to say that their own salvation lies in their own hands.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. SHAMDASANI.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARDS PROCEEDINGS

—:o:—

LIGHT ON "MISLEADING" REPORT

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

The G. I. P. Railway has issued the following Press Note:—

(1) The report of the proceedings of the Indian Tariff Board on January 7th, 1929, when the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway gave evidence, is misleading in certain particulars. It is necessary, therefore, to make the following amendments.

(2) Firstly, the report of the proceedings states that "In the case of State Railways whilst the rates were subject to the discretion of the Railway Board, in the case of company-managed ones the Railway Board could only make recommendations." No statement was made that the Railway Board could "only" make recommendations.

(3) The maximum and minimum rates for charge are fixed by the Government of India.

NO MANIPULATION.

(4) Secondly, the report of the proceedings states "that the railway administration did not fix its rates with a view to encourage indigenous industries or to encourage imported articles as against indigenous ones." The policy of the G.I.P. Railway is and was stated to be, to take no action by the manipulation of railway rates or any other way to favour imported manufactured articles or commodities at the expense of those which are indigenous or 'vice versa'. It is quite incorrect to state that the G.I.P. Railway does not fix its rates with a view to encourage indigenous industries.—A. P.

INDIAN CLOTH MERCHANTS AND LANCASHIRE

—:o:—

PROF. JEVONS INTERVIEWED

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

Reuter's telegram quoting the criticisms by Sir Kenneth Stewart of an article published in the "Manchester Guardian" by Professor Jevons of Rangoon University was the subject of an interview by a representative of the Associated Press with the Professor who said that the suggestion he made was for the establishment of a marketing company which would enable the upcountry cloth merchants in India to deal with the Lancashire manufacturers as they had always wanted to do, thus cutting out the English shipping firms. His information was the result of personal enquiries and he believed it to be correct. Whether he seemed to attach too much importance to it, might be a matter of opinion.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN THE SOUTH

POONA, Jan. 8.

The Bay storm has disappeared after crossing the coast near Madras. It has caused widespread rain in south of the Peninsula. The Western disturbance has caused extension of cloud along frontier and in the Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Nellore one inch; Cuddapah three quarters and Bangalore, Madura, Madras, Coonoor and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast.—A few falls in extreme north.

Summary of forecast of winter rainfall and snowfall of North-west India.

Winter rainfall of North-west India together with snowfall on Western Himalayas is not likely to differ largely from normal.—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Secunderabad.—At the inquest over the death of Captain F. A. Damer of the Loyal Regiment, who was found dead on the Rifle Range at Trimulgherry on Sunday last a verdict of suicide was recorded.—A. P.

A gang of eleven men committed dacoity at Ammaguda. The culprits are said to have removed some valuable property. Six men have been arrested. Enquiries are proceeding.—A. P.

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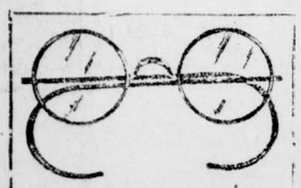

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SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM

—:o:—

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

The Rescue Home called the Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram was started from first of March 1928. It is managed by the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society registered under Act XXI of 1860. Any Hindu person can become its member on payment of Rs. 3 as annual subscription. Persons paying Rs. 1,000 are called Patrons and Rs. 500 Life members. Non-Hindus can become Associated members on payment of Rs. 10 per year.

The Managing Committee consists of Mr. M. R. Jayakar (President), Sheth Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. B. G. Kher and Dr. Kalyandas Desai (Vice-Presidents), Sheth Narayanlal Bansilal (Hon. Treasurer), Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar and Mr. S. S. Navare (Hon. Secretaries), Messrs. B. D. Birla, Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, N. H. Pandya, J. K. Mehta, B. G. Paralkar, Virchand Panachand Shah, Mavji Govindji, K. Vithalrao, Dr. Sawarkar, Dr. N. B. Welkar and Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat (Members). Messrs. Jayakar, Birla, Govindlal Shivlal and Velji Napoo are the Trustees of the Society.

During the short time that it has existed, the Home has already proved its usefulness. The Courts, the Magistrates, the Police and Vigilance Associations know and appreciate the services which the Home can render and whenever suitable and deserving cases come to their knowledge, they send them to the Home. It is not possible in the short space available adequately to acquaint the public with the terrible misfortunes of some of our fellow sisters, and the service which the Home has been able to render to them by illustrating any specific cases.

There are at present 20 women 3 children and five infants as inmates of the Ashram. Books, sewing, knitting and charkas are provided in the Home and religious instruction is being given by the Lady Superintendent, who is also a nurse and midwife. The Home is at present located in a building at Matunga. The demands upon the Home are so great that a larger place is urgently required. The current monthly expense of the Home is Rs. 350. If the Home is to continue, moneys are urgently required not only to meet the monthly expenses but to build up an Endowment Fund, which should at least be of Rs. 50,000. There is no doubt that when Bombay Hindus come to know of the good work that the Home is doing by saving lives of poor fallen Hindu sisters they will not lack the spirit to uphold the honours of their unfortunate sisters by doing all that is possible to see that the Home is properly maintained.

All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries. the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society Hari Building, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay and any further inquiries will be promptly attended to.

THE CLERKS' UNION BOMBAY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is, indeed, a happy augury for the New Year that the Clerks' Union of Bombay has decided to run an athletic tournament during the last week of this month. The Clerks' Union, which was lying dormant for a pretty long time, seems after all to have been revived and this time it looks as if the Union is applying itself more seriously to its appointed task. In the first place, the Management have done well to take up a premises in the heart of the City itself, thus giving to all concerned an easy access to the Union. Again, within the short time of its revival, the Union has succeeded in bringing out its own official organ called the "Indian Clerk," wherein all questions pertaining to the prosperity of the clerical fraternity are freely discussed. And now the latest move on the part of the Union to hold an athletic tournament for the benefit of all bonafide clerks of this city is quite encouraging. From all these, it is quite evident that the Union is in right earnest and the clerical fraternity of Bombay, who form a great majority of the middle-class population of this "Urbs Prima in Indis" will be doing themselves a great disservice if they fail to muster strong under the banner of the "Clerks' Union" which is the only body existing in this city which has, as its sole object, the betterment of the clerks.—Yours, etc.,

A CLERK.

PROF RAMAN ON 'STRUCTURE OF MATTER''

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Under the auspices of the Indian Science Congress, Professor C. V. Raman, President of the Congress, delivered a popular lecture, which was illustrated with lantern slides, at Victoria Hall to-night. Professor Howard presided. Taking his subject, "The Structure of Matter," Prof. Raman started from the nucleus of the atom, explained how nature built up the atmos and molecules together and illustrated how it arrived at the states of matter known as crystals liquids, etc.—A.P.

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TROUBLE OVER PURCHASE OF ELEPHANT

—:o:—

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

—:o:—

COMPLAINT OF CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI

The intended purchase of an elephant by an Indian Prince, had a sequel in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday when Wishweshwar Bhaskar Muzumdar was placed on a remand application on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,000 preferred against him by the Chief of the Ichalkaranji State.

Sub-Inspector Bongre, of the Lamington Police Station, stated that the accused in January of last year went to the State in question and introduced himself as a native of Karwar and an Agent of the Indian Equitable Insurance Company. While there, he learnt that the Chief of Ichalkaranji contemplated the purchase of an elephant. He appeared before the Chief and offered to negotiate the intended purchase on the representation that he had considerable experience in that line. The Chief took him at his word and gave him a cheque for Rs. 1,000.

The prosecution alleged that the accused received the above amount and absconded till he was traced in Bombay on the 6th ultimo. The police wanted a remand of the accused into custody pending receipt of the extradition papers from the State.

Mr. Palekar, pleader, in making an application for bail on behalf of the accused, said that the amount which was paid over to the accused by the complainant was utilised according to instructions for the purpose of training an elephant at Mangalore and further that the accounts and receipts of all payments made by him had been submitted to the complainant.

His Worship rejected the application for bail and ordered his remand into custody till the receipt of extradition papers from the State.

POTENCY AND UTILITY OF KHADDAR

(Continued from page 6.)

success of the Khadi movement is slow but steady, for it never promises a land of gold. On the other hand its promise is modest, universal and most practical. It does neither require big capital, nor big wholesale market, nor a deep and confusing knowledge of industrial history. If all the growing members of every family can give one hour every day to spinning that is to say one month every year, they can easily clad themselves in Khadi produced by their own hands. If the whole nation becomes self-supporting in the matter of clothing, it will not only be a great material gain to the individual and to the nation, but it will be an indication of the awakening of a great nation to her political consciousness before which no power on earth can stand. Thus Charkha can solve a two-fold problem of our poverty and political bondage. For this great achievement a sum of 5 or 10 lakhs of rupees and a period of 6 or 7 years are not much.

A NATION AWAKENED.

If the Khadi movement has wasted a few lakhs (and that too owing to the want of a strong organization in an abnormal time) its gain in awakening a sleeping nation is enormous. There is hardly a village in India which has not heard of Gandhi and Khaddar. No other word in the recent history of India has helped more in the spread of the idea of Swadeshi, which means a self-consciousness and a revolt against a foreign exploitation and domination—a great revolution. In a country like India no amount of lectures and theorising could have done this miracle. Gandhiji knows that all his strength lies in the simple wheel. It was with the help of the wheel that he organized and disciplined Bardoli, which has saved the honour of India. Is Mr. Anil Baran Roy proud of the simple peasantry of Bardoli whose moral discipline has given them courage to defy the Empire, or is he proud of the capitalists and the labourers who are sucking the blood of the poor Indian peasantry. Let him take the trouble of visiting Bardoli, if he is genuinely desirous to see the potentiality of Khadi. Till then let him not waste his eloquent language of condemnation of this growing movement which is still in its childhood.

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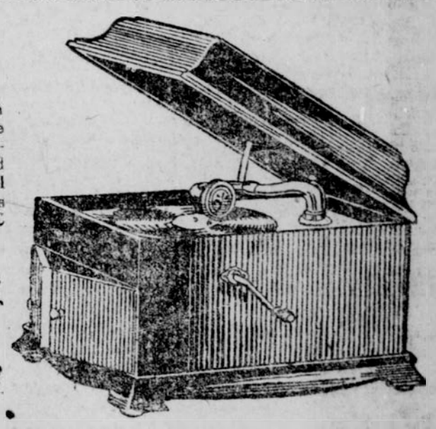

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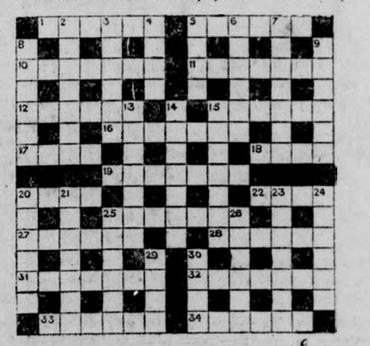
CLUES

Across

1. Diamonds are this. 5. These supply our daily news. 10. A collection of books. 11. Harry Lauder thinks it nice to this on a Sunday morning (3 words) 12. Plates (the addition of a consonant gives the name of important parts of Remingtons). 15. A Remingt n Portable is as useful here as anywhere (2 words). 16. To make known. 17. What the typist may feel if kept late. 18. Adversity has its 19. Counsellors. 20. Increase. 22. You are now in this part of the world. 25. Buying a Remington means opening an this. 27. Plant of the genus Dipsacus. 28. Found at the bottom of figure columns. 31. Accounts (like ships) are often this 32. Expresses agreement. 33. Coral islands. 34. Not quite bulls-eyes.

Down

2. An umpire or referee. 3. What enables you to solve this puzzle 4. Decidedly not in agreement. 5. 5 across is made from this. 6. Enough and to spare. 7. You cannot use your Remington without these. 8. Runs away. 9. Vertical Remington machines here remind one of snakes of the genus Vipera. 13. This is golden. 14. If caught bending, you will have to do this before resuming your normal position. 15. Marked incivility. 20. Movement. 21. A substance capable of producing a reaction. 23. A tool used by all mechanics. 24. To impose a tax. 25. Pear-shaped pot used in chemistry. 26. Alarm. 29. Not used as much since Remington invented typewriters. 30 A queen.



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MYSORE YUVARAJA ADDRESSES SECONDARY TEACHERS

In the Course of his address welcoming the Members of the Secretary Teachers' League at their meeting held at Mysore, His Highness the Yuvaraja said:—

I am very glad to have the opportunity of attending a meeting of this trades union of what is one of the most important, if not the most important, of all the trades in the State, namely, the exploiting, not of the produce of the earth or the things under the earth, but of the raw material that goes to make men, in other words the building up of citizens.

I have read your trades union rules and note that you set three objects before yourselves, first, the well-being and "esprit de corps" of the members of your trade, second, the improvement of the tools of your trade, and third, the awakening of the interest of parents and the public in your trade. I have looked through the resolutions passed at your previous meetings and note that, as was naturally to be expected, the subject of the well-being of the members, in other words, the improvement of pay and prospects, leave rules, holidays and the like, takes the first place in your consideration. The improvement of the tools of your trade comes a good second, and I see that you have devoted yourselves to a number of abstruse subjects such as the bearing of the new psychology on educational problems, educational technique, education in the United States and Germany, reforms in the teaching of mathematics and "weeds in the boy's mentality and how to prune them."

EVERYTHING IS SPORT.

After a perusal of the list of your resolutions, I am almost disposed to take the reverse attitude, and if I do not go so far as to ask you to accept the position that "Sport is everything," I will go this far and suggest that you should endeavour to inculcate into your pupils' minds that, "Everything is sport," in other words that there is fun and satisfaction to be got out of every undertaking in life if you go about it in a sporting spirit. But to do that you must have games, and not only games, but games in which the team spirit is required. And though I know a good deal is done in this direction already, I should like to see it doubled and doubled and doubled again. I should like to see your rolling cups in every district so that every school had its cricket, football and hockey teams its tennis, swimming and running champions, and its picked boys for every form of athletic contest. I should like to see a programme of matches in every school stretching over the whole year so that the members of these teams would be constantly meeting one another in friendly rivalry.

INCULCATE SPORTING SPIRIT.

And here again I think you have an excellent subject on which you can educate the parents and the public by inducing them to provide materials for these games, to take pride in the distinction of their sons in sport, and to finance the visiting expenses of the champions of the different schools. I should also like to see you take steps to inculcate the sporting spirit that comes of friendly rivalry in the boys themselves so that they can carry it with them through every relation of life. Whether in business or in law or in politics, let us learn to play the game like sportsmen, to give the other fellow best if he is the best man, and if we are bowled over to get up and try again without whimpering about it. And that not only with our human opponents. In this country we are often up against nature in its many forms; we have many difficulties imposed upon us by history; and some of us have become so oppressed by them that they have begun to talk of an inferiority complex and a slave mentality. Let us forget those horrible terms and meet our difficulties in a sporting spirit, and we shall find that they are half the size we thought they were.

SCOUT MOVEMENT.

A third resolution that appeals to me even more than the other two is the resolution passed in 1926 that "This Conference calls upon the teachers to take to scouting in large numbers." This appeals to me because I believe that it is in scouting that you will find that sporting spirit, that recognition of the dignity of labour, that readiness to turn your hand to whatever job comes nearest, that willingness to treat your neighbour, of whatever caste, creed or habit he may be, as your brother, that lies at the foundation of the building of character. I have looked in vain in the reports of your Conference since 1926 to see what has been the result of your resolution that teachers be moved to take to scouting in large numbers. I greatly fear that that resolve was forgotten soon after it was passed.

The scout movement is a movement that has immense powers for good, but like all such movements it needs persistent earnestness to give those powers full play, and if that persistent earnestness is wanting, it may be made a great power for evil. I am not content therefore with the resolution that you should take to scouting in large numbers. I want you to fit yourselves for scouting first, and if you feel you have not the spirit in you, to make up your mind at once and say so, but if you have, to cultivate and enlarge that spirit and to build it up so that you may do far more good to your pupils by scouting in their free hours than you can by lecturing in the hours appointed for lessons.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN BHOPAL

SCHOOLS ATHLETIC SPORTS MEETING AND BOY SCOUTS JAMBOREE

(From our Correspondent).

BHOPAL, Jan. 6.

In connection with the Boy Scouts Jamboree held in Bhopal from the 28th. December to the 9th. January, an athletic sports meeting was inaugurated on the 4th of January, by (Mr. C. F. Newman), the indefatigable Director of Public Instruction who is also the State Scout Commissioner. Boys from all parts of the State, whether scouts or non-scouts, participated in some twenty events.

His Highness the Ruler, who is also Chief Scout for Bhopal, has taken a keen personal and active interest in both these movements, and was present at both the jamborees and sports meeting, when he presented prizes to the successful competitors.

The Bhopal State Boy Scouts Association has only recently become affiliated to the Central Body of the Baden Powell Boy Scouts Association of India and now numbers some 500 Scouts. The movement has been vigorously pursued by the State Commissioner under the patronage of Her Highness the Begam Mother of Bhopal, and keenly supported and encouraged by the personal influence and interest of His Highness the Chief Scout. The excellent work done by the Scouts in Camp and the proficiency of their training in so short a time is a great testimony to the good work which has been done for these boys by the officers concerned.

The athletic sports meeting was inaugurated with a view to encouraging the physical development of the school boys, and the proficiency shown by some of the competitors in such events as the quarter mile, hurdles, and high jump prove that the training which these boys have undergone has produced a number of potential athletes, who may make their name in the near future in the sporting circles. The Meeting was attended by some 200 guests including the Political Agent (Col. W. G. Neale) a large crowd of spectators and proved a great success.

His Highness who is one of the finest sportsmen in India to-day, is naturally keen that the youths of his State should not be lacking in sporting instincts and physical prowess, and he has every reason to be hopeful from the results of the Athletic Sports which he witnessed here on the 4th.

The main feature of the athletic sports was the participating of mofussil boys from every corner of His Highness' State. An opportunity was afforded to any boy who was desirous of cometing, to enter in the various events, and there was no race in which a mofussil boy did not run. Altogether nearly 150 boys arrived in Bhopal from the Mofussil and spent a happy week crowded with sporing activities.

Physical Training is now made a compulsory part of education throughout the State, and in the village primary schools, as much time is spent in outdoor activities as in school. The object is two-fold, to give childrene such elementary instruction as shall enable them to be literate and mentally developed and to improve their physique. Village children are encouraged to take an intellectual interest in the calling of their parents, and to understand something of nature and the world they live in. Boys who show intellectual promise are given scholarships to enable them to proceed to higher education if they so desire, and technical training is given to those who wish to take up such work in after life.

The athletic sports meeting just held has given a new impetus to the schools, and as an annual event, will be looked forward to and prepared for by careful priliminary training.

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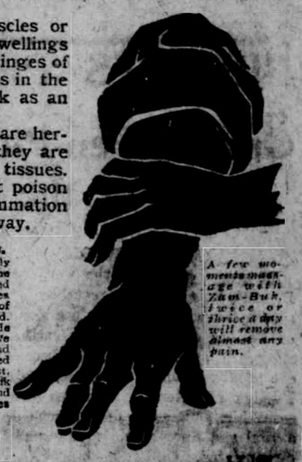

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BRIAND'S "PEACE ON EARTH"

—:o:—

Graphic Pen-Picture of the Father of the Peace Pact

(BY S. J. WOOLF.)

In every capital of the world Aristide Briand's voice recently reverberated. His speech for world peace before the League of Nations encompassed the earth. Lasting peace uning nations has become the one great passion of the life of the French Foreign Minister. And so one who seeks him out, as I did, expects to find a vital and striking figure—and is not disappointed.

Although he comes from Brittany there is something of the Southern Frenchman or even of the Spaniard about Briand's appearance. His wavy, black hair, now shot with grey, his brown, crinkly moustache, his dark skin, with a decided redness in his cheeks, all tend to make him resemble a portrait by Valasquez.

THE PEACEMAKER.

His prominent eyebrows do not match. One is considerably higher than the other. From beneath them gleam two dark blue eyes that are so deep in hue as to appear black. A deep cleft between them and a moustache, drooping at the corners, give a formidable expression in repose, though when he is speaking his expression rapidly changes and his face is suffused not only with kindness but also with humour.

No less vital a personage than Clemenceau, Briand radiates a note of sincerity that seems lacking in the older man. Compared with him Poincare looks flabby and soft. Poincare is more interested in theories than in humanity. And it is humanity that appears to be the one thing in which Briand is completely absorbed.

For the sake of humanity he has played the part of the peacemaker of Europe. He has great political ideals coupled with indomitable courage, but, he is politician enough to realise that at times those ideals must be compromised—though never abandoned— for the sake of peace.

BRIAND'S IDEALS.

As a young man Briand was a journalist. After serving with several papers he finally became editor of the 'Lanterne.' In those days he was an ardent Internationalist. Some of his ideas have changed since then, but to-day, nevertheless, one discerns in his appeals for the unity of nations the same ideals that he preached and wrote about in his early years.

At Locarno, turning his back on Sir Austen Chamberlain so that he might look directly at Luther and Stresemann, he said:

"Our people have fought against each other with equal heroism. Has not the time now come for us to work together for European peace?"

Briand likes to talk about his early days; of his legal studies, his contributions to the anarchist journal "Le Peuple", how he founded "L'Humanite" with the Socialist Jaures. Those were wild days —days of deep study, writing, and the founding of labour unions; nights of card playing, when, if luck were against him, he would take off his shoes and put them on the table, hoping that they might bring him better fortune.

AFTER LOCARNO.

In speaking of that period he told me an amusing story of the time he was connected with the "Lanterne". One column of that paper was reserved for scandals involving the Catholic clergy. It happened that one day, through the carelessness of the man in charge, there appeared under the heading "A Contemptible Padre," a story of how a priest had rescued two little boys from drowning. That oversight cost the editor his job.

"I remember after Locarno, the English, the German, and, yes, the French papers, too, acted almost in the same way. "In Germany there were headlines saying that the Germans had been imposed upon; here in France I was looked on as a dupe, and in England it was said that I had put Sir Austen in my pocket. Of course, Sir Austen wittily replied that my pocket was not large enough to hold him; nevertheless, there was a chance that these hastily-written articles might do irreparable harm.

"What the papers should do is to spread a feeling of better understanding among nations. The best thing about Locarno is that it does not do any injustice to any of the Powers. It has been conceived with a view to an enduring peace."

A BETTER WORLD.

But Briand is no visionary. He is a very real person, keenly alive not only to the better qualities of humanity, but also to its weaknesses.

Accepting the world as it is, he is confident that it can be made better. With the Nationalist he has no more sympathy than with the red flag-waving Internationalist.

"The Nationalist," he said, "declares that Germany is a horrible, bloodthirsty country, whose sole desire is our destruction, and all of whose industrial plants are constructed for the sole purpose of furnishing military supplies. Accordingly, we must irritate that dangerous country and make it hate us more. England is trying to ruin us, they tell us, and, therefore, we should be on the worst possible terms with her. Italy is a nation of mandolin players, and we cannot take them seriously, while as for America—you can imagine what they say of her.

"It sounds like a joke, doesn't it? But that is the pith of their remarks. They, however, are not a bit more ridiculous than is the rabid Internationalist who wants to wipe out all boundaries and is willing to commit any atrocity so that the lion and lamb many lie down together.

A SECRET.

"There is good and there is bad in all of us, though I will acknowledge that it is a little harder for me to see France's faults than those of another country. But that is because I am a Frenchman.

"There is only one thing that wipes away boundaries. Look around you!" he said, pointing to some Gobelin tapestries. "You know who designed them—Rubens. The originals are in the Louvre. He was not a Frenchman, but his work is as dear to us as to the people of his native country."

When I left Briand that day in his office on the Qsai I did not know that I should see him again amid very different surroundings within a few weeks.

There was a council meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva. Into a glasswalled room, that at one time might have served as a conservatory, pressed a crowd of hot, perspiring journalists and, intent upon improving the world, a host of intense women.

So numerous were they that they hardly left room for the delegations of the nations of the world. Chamberlain, diplomatic and suave; Stressman, blunt and uncomfortable; Scialoja, captious but humorous; Briand, bored to death.

For two days, hunched in his chair, with his cigarette perilously near his crinkly moustache, he said nothing while the council listened to reports on the "settlement of Greek refugees," "traffic in women and children," "methods to make it easier for States to apply economic sanctions." etc.

The dowagers in taffetas, with yellow badges on their bosoms, sighed: "Marvelleous!" Flat-chested famales took notes in loose-leaf notebooks. The correspondents wrote columns on how the world was becoming a better place in which to live. But Briand developed eye trouble and left.

THE VOICE OF PEACE.

Did that mean that he was not interested in the League of Nations? Assuredly not. But he realised that it was not there that he would have an opportunity to play his part of the peacemaker. He waited.

Then came the Assembly Meeting and he saw his chance. Above all other things a public speaker, Briand intuitively senses the feelings of his audience and puts them into words. His voice, resonant and under perfect command, rises and falls at will, so that in fact he has been called "Old Baritone" and "Gypsy 'Cellist." Using that voice to the best of his ability, and speaking, as he does most of the time, without notes, he made another plea for world peace.

"I desire," said he, "to make an act of faith in the name of my country, and to say that we have faith in the future of our work of peace. We are prepared to persevere. We have suffered. France has been crucified in the past. We cannot forget our sufferings, and we are determined that we shall not endure such agonies in the future."—"The Sunday Chronicle."

PICKPOCKETS' SCHOOL

ARTFUL DODGERS OF BERLIN

No pickpocket can succeed in his profession except he be thoroughly educated in its ways and means, remark some German editors ironically, in noting the existence of a high school for German "Artful Dodgers." As a precautionary method, of course, the founders did not advise the authorities of their intention to establish the school, and so its graduates cannot be honoured with a State diploma, but, it seems they are not worried about that. Indeed, the more distant their relations with the authorities, they hold, the less they are interfered with in professional practice. According to the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," this school for pickpockets is crowded with persons of all social grades, although the pupils are for the most part quite familiar with the shady side of life, and we read.

"They are all animated with the thirst for knowledge, the desire to acquire quickly the dexterity so necessary in their work and what is more a mode of conduct so that the may enter into successful competition with the 'uneducated' of their craft. The Dean of this unusual institution is a skilled pickpocket, grown gray in his years of activity and in the many prisons in which he has 'done time,' and who is now 'retired' in his native city in Poland. His experience, his knowledge of the country and of people, are the capital he lends out, at a modest rate of interest, to all those eager to contract loans. Admission to the School can only be gained by means of discreet introductions.

"SOCIAL INTERCOURSE."

"The entire curriculum embraces three semesters. In the first, which lasts only two weeks, 'Social Intercourse' is taught, but not according to the usually accepted methods of social etiquette. The student is taught how to approach his victim."

The instructor in this particular branch is a pickpocket who, we are told, is permanently barred from practice because a broken arm he suffered was improperly set. The student is taught "manual expertness" by the Dean himself in the second semester, and the course is said to last until those taking it are able to execute, perfectly, and proficiently the "Bohemian circle," The latter, it appears, is a slang phrase which means the stalking of a prospective victim. The transition from theory to practise takes place in the third semester, in which the student is required to pick the pockets of his colleagues at school, and—

"The final examination is in the nature of a theft which the candidate must perpetrate upon the Dean. Instruction is usually given at night, for in the daytime most of the enterprising youths are engaged in begging or other opportune activities. As soon as the successful student has completed the prescribed course of study, he usually goes abroad with a 'testimonial' from his teacher. The first field of endeavour is Prague, and the next, Vienna. After a short time in both cities, the pickpocket goes either to the west or the south. Some go on to Budapest, where, not far from the "Rombachgasse," another high school is located. Here the courses are post-graduate one might say.

BEGGING LESSONS.

"In addition to the above, there also exist institutions of learning where begging is taught. The best of these are in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. There are numerous other ones, but they are not official, that is to say, they are not recognized as such by the begging fraternity. In Paris, begging is taught in the Latin Quarter: in Berlin, in a house in the "Grenadierstrasse," and in Vienna, on the "Prater." One has no idea how much the student must learn in order that he may be differentiated from the ordinary beggar, and until he is sufficiently proficient to get admission to the Beggar's Organization. The course of study usually takes about one month, and instruction is given in the evening hours. The studies themselves consist of a secret language, secret signs, the art of stammering, whimpering, making up the face with grease paint so as to appear ill; assuming the postures of cripples, relation with the police, and much more.

"The instructors are all proficient beggars. The graduate student can then go about as a war cripple. In the Paris profession so-called war decorations are lent out for this purpose. Or he can pose as an epileptic—a piece of soap concealed in the mouth produces the necessary foam; as a destitute woman—if the woman has no children of her own, there are places that rent children out by the hour; and as any of many other familiar street types."

KHADI WORK IN RAJASTHAN

—:o:—

HOW THE VILLAGE WEAVER IS BENEFITED

TREMENDOUS PROGRESS IN TWO YEARS

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, writes:—

We are now receiving from our several provincial branches their reports for the year ending 30th Sept., 1928. The following is a brief summary of the report received from the Rajasthan Branch.

The Rajasthan Branch of the Charkha Sangh was started only on the 16th March, 1926. Spinning as a traditional occupation of the villagers was a living industry in several areas of Rajputana and large quantities of hand-spun yarn were being produced. The yarn, however, was coarse and weak and the weavers, therefore, were using it mostly in weft, taking mill-yarn for the warp. Half-Khadi was being produced in very large quantities. What the Association, therefore, had to do at the beginning was simply to induce the spinners to spin finer and stronger yarn and the weavers to take to the production of genuine Khadi. The six months of the first year were spent in this effort and during that period there was a total production of genuine Khadi under the auspices of the Association of only Rs. 3,800/- worth. But the efforts of the first year bore good fruit later; and in the year 1926-27 the production rose to Rs. 49,000/-. Since then it has been making steady progress and during the 12 months from October, 1927, to September, 1928, there was a production of Rs. 84,000/- worth at the centres run by the Association, besides another Rs. 20,000/- worth produced by private organisations that had come into being during the year. The yarn has shown considerable improvement in quality. In the beginning it ranged only from 4 to 8 counts. Now it usually ranges between 10 and 15 counts and the weavers do not find any difficulty in using hand-spun yarn for the warp.

ACTIVITIES OF PRODUCTION CENTRES.

At present the Rajasthan Branch has five production centres and three sale depots The activities of the production centres cover 171 villages and give employment to 200 carders, 5176 spinners and 613 weavers. The spinners and weavers have been benefited to a large extent by the work of these centres. For one thing there is regular work assured to them. The weavers particularly have been benefited most. Many of them are said to have paid up their debts and some to have made even a little capital of their own.

The centres of the Branch produce 8 chief varieties of Khadi, of which their Gadha of 30 and 27 inches has become very popular. The chief merit of the Rajasthan cloth is its strong and closely woven texture. The texture of their best cloth is hardly rivalled by Khadi produced at any other centre in the country.

Inspite of improvement in quality and texture and in spite of a rise in the price of cotton the prices of cloth have been kept on the same level as in the previous year. This has been owing to more efficient management and greater out-turn.

The demand for Rajasthan Khadi has risen both in Rajasthan itself as well as in other provinces. Gujarat, Bombay Maharashtra and U. P. absorb a large part of the Khadi produced by the Rajasthan Branch. Rs. 78,897/- worth of Khadi was exported by the Branch to the other provinces during the year 1927-28.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

In the province itself seeing that spinning is widely prevalent, the main effort should be towards inducing the spinning families to get their yarn woven and meet their family requirements out of the same. This work was started in the Bijolia area as an experiment and has met with very great success. At present nearly 5,500 cultivators have now begun to get their own clothing manufactured locally out of their own yarn. It is estimated that during the year Rs. 40,000/- worth of cloth has thus been produced in this area. The results obtained are the more noteworthy because in Bijolia there was practically no spinning when the work was started. This has encouraged the Rajasthan Branch to start the work in another centre, Reegus, where there is the initial advantage of spinning being already widely prevalent.

ACHHUT UDHARAK MANDAL.

The workers of the Rajasthan Branch have formed an "Achhut Udharak Mandal" to work among the 'untouchable' classes. The Mandal is running 4 schools, viz., at Amarsar, Manoharpur, Basa and Govindgarh, for the 'untouchable' children and about 125 boys are receiving education in these schools. The Mandal also helps to dig wells for the use of these classes. It also distributes medicines free of charge to the people in the villages wherever required. Altogether the work of the Mandal has been helpful to a large extent in spreading Gandhiji's message in the villages.

Besides the Rajasthan Branch of the A. I. S. A. there are also a few private organisations that have started Khadi work. These are Khadi Kutir, Karauli; Khadi Karyalaya, Samod; and Khadi Karyalaya Chomu.

RELIGION A DYING ILLUSION

Psycho-analysis and a Supreme Being: The "God Complex"

The prevailing interest of our day is not philosophy. It may be science in general, or possibly it may be rapidity of transport, supply, and communication. Certainly it is not philosophy. Yet within our own time two living philosophers have taken the European world by storm. Their names, M. Bergson and Dr. Fraud, are known to everyone; they are laughed about in "Punch." Each has given a tremendous impetus to developments in the realm of ideas and each will deserve more than passing reference in the history of thought (writes Dr. John G Vance, Professor of Philosophy, Cambridge, in the "Sunday Referee").

RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

Dr. Freud, well known for his capital discovered, his psycho-analytic method, his theory of the complex, of wish-fulfilment, of sex and repression, is also known to be an unbeliever.

He is not truculent or aggressive about it. He rather sadly or sceptically reviews the origins of this powerfur narcotic, the idea of God, and sees in it little but another corroboraation of his theory of wish-fulfilment. What other or better purpose could religion serve?

"The Future of an Illusion," by Sigmund Freud which Mr. Robson-Scott has just translated with considerable deftness and distinction, is an unusually casual survey of the origin of religion and of the idea of God. That idea is the illusion the future of which is discussed.

After a few resonant preliminaries, a few hurried references to civilization, human culture, economic fact, "we glide unawares out of the economic plan into the phychlivical", and after a little psychological chatter we discover on page 24 that religious ideas are all illusions. Naturally Dr. Freud does not stop to prove anything. He just states his unsupported opinion prophetically, attractively.

HELPLESS MAN.

Men, he says, are utterly helpless. From this helplessness is born the idea of a god gods. The gods have a three-fold task They must exercise the terrors of nature; they must reconcile one to the cruelty of fate, and they must make amends for the privations and sufferings that the communal life of culture has imposed on man. We plunge ahead into references to Totem and Tabu; but we never move far from the reiterated assertion that the idea of God is called into being in our imaginations by our very weakness and helplessness.

Men who see the difficulties either say "credo quia absurdum," or else give up the problem and behave "as if" religion were true.

There follows a debate with an imaginary opponent, a few references calculated to please Americans a few smug questions: Isn't it rather "naughty" to write like this? Isn't it wrong to deprive men of a consoling illusion?—and the whole ends with the vision of strong men "educated to reality" who will be able to say without regret.

"Let us leave the Heavens.
To the angels and the sparrows."

So for this book. Were religion what Dr. Freud writes of, it would be an exceedingly foolish notion. Indeed, it would be so fatuous a thing, unfounded on fact, discredited by reason, and yet exerting such a monstrous tyranny over our whole lives, that for truth's dear sake all would champion the cause of the unbeliever and work with zest for the obliteration of these obsessing, consoling, but degrading ideas.

But Dr. Freud does not know what religion is—never once does he mention the worship of glory of God!—nor has he any true conception of God Himself. In his account of religion, he gives us many half-truths, a mass of subordinate detail, a tangle of effect and cause. Many errors and a host of surprising superficialities lined with a trifling allusion to something scientific. He does not seem to know that some of the greatest minds have given proofs, "broad, too, on the base of things," for the existence of a personal God.

DR. FREUD AND SOME OTHERS!

We think of Plato, Aristotle, Plotinus; of Augustine and Boethius; of the great Jewish schools, and of their glory. Maimonides; of the distinguished Arabs; of Albert the Great; Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus; of Descartes, Bacon, Leibniz, Kant—these are the men who attained the noon-day brightness of human genius. Are they all to be dismissed like Dr. Freud's patients—as men who are suffering from the "God-complex"?

The question sets us musing. Is it not possible that Dr. Freud may be suffering from a much worse malady, to wit, the "anti-God complex," which leads an otherwise blameless man of scientific attainments to write the utmost superficialities, openly to mis-state opinions and to ignore well-known facts? And if this "anti-God complex" leads a scientific man to be utterly unscientific in the act of proclaiming his own scientific vision, and of accusing others of unscientific bias, I submit that this is the most dangerous complex of the whole battery! In his general corruption of ideas, volumes devoid of any real value are foisted on the authority of a great name on an unsuspecting and long-suffering public.

TWO-FOLD IGNORANCE.

Even granted this "anti-God complex," it is surprising that Dr. Freud should write of religion without any knowledge of the apologetic treatises on religion. Thoughtful men he says, are either forced to believe certain doctrines, knowing them to be impossible, or else to make as if they were true. Has the defence of religion down the centuries shrunk to this little measure? Has Dr. Freud never heard of the mighty apologetic treatises on religion, in which for centuries his trifling difficulties and others more serious have been discussed with all fulness? And if not—this must be a whisper—why does he write about it?

"The Future of an Illusion," so well translated and attractively presented, is not bad because Dr. Freud is a psycho analyst, not because he is an unbeliever. It is poor and trifling because he leaves his own beat and writes of subjects that he has never mastered. Ignorance is not in itself bad, nor is it a vice. The two-fold, ignorance of learned people, however, who instruct others—we mean their ignorance of the extent of their own ignorance—is philosophically vicious: it may also be a public danger.

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